HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV. NO 143 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 8 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
11 June	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
18 „	CHINA		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
16 „	MALWA		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
30 „	RANPURA		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
27 „	CHINA		7 952
3rd Sept.	DELTA	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK		16,09?
8 „	RANPURA		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application, but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £103

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June / 14th July	DUMANA	8427
28th July	MANDALA	8,246
18th Aug	MERKARA	8,283
	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th June	BARBALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
8th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa
10th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE INA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 May.	8 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	537.	19 „	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5893	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building. Hornby Road, Bombay Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Canutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,582
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1925	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,293. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pil's—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and desoriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS for admissions into the OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW. (managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, Registered under Act XXI of 1860) should reach the Principal on or before the 1st of July, 1927. Selected candidates will be informed of the date on which they should join the school. Applications without admission fee will not be considered. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

A 28639

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—B.Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the I.Sc. with Phys. Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring, Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, etc. Well-equipped laboratories and workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Matellurgical Works. Mining degree recognized by Govt. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.

M 28585

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe, No risk of operation. Cure Gauranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photograhs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

AMIN NURSERY.—Bombay Crawford Market No. 1—Extremely fine fresh selection of monsoon flower and vegetable seeds. Prompt and careful attention. Post Parcel of 24 varieties of vegetables seeds at Rs. 5, 24 varieties of Flower seeds at Rs. 5/-, 12 varieties of any seeds at Rs. 2/12/- Postage and Packing extra.

F

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHREE MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA
(SHETH VADILAL SARABHAI VIDYARTHI GRAHA).
RE-OPENS IN JUNE, 1927.

APPLICATIONS for new admissions are invited from Swetamber Moortipujak Jain Students intending to study for degrees in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Agriculture, Technology, Medicine, Law. Students are admitted as paying as well as free; only those who have passed Matriculation need apply. Special emphasis will be placed on merits for admission. Application forms and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on the receipt of postal charges which must be returned after being properly and duly filled up. Incomplete applications will be rejected. Special facilities will be given to those who wish to carry on post Graduate or Research study in Jainism for M. A. Degree.

Applicants must send Rs. 10 as deposit along with the applications, which will not be considered at all without this deposit. This amount will go towards part payment of caution fees but will be liable to forfeiture in case the student whose application has been sanctioned does not join in time.

MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA,
Secretary,
Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya.

Bombay, Gowalia Tank Road,
1st June 1927.

28665

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons for the post of REVENUE INSPECTOR in the Saudur State on a salary to begin with Rs. 30. Increments will depend on work turned out. He must know Canarese and must be energetic and of active habits for outdoor work. Persons experienced in Survey are preferable.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA AYER,
Dewan.

28654

WANTED.

WANTED.—A man to take charge of the Carding and Spinning Department of a Cotton Spinning Mill in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, on a salary of Rs. 200-10-300 per mensem. Applicants should have had previous experience in the erection of cotton spinning machinery. Applicants should furnish particulars as to their age, nationality or caste, language spoken, theoretical qualifications, apprenticeship, subsequent practical experience, present employment if any, and salary now drawn.

J. P. CAMERON,
Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Madras Presidency, Ootacamund.

28659

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF PARSIK TUNNEL FOR RENEWAL OF SLEEPERS.

DUE to continuous renewals of sleepers in Parsik Tunnel the following trains will run to revised timings on and from the 12th June, 1927, as under:—

79 Down will leave Victoria Terminus at 21-10 or 5 minutes earlier, Byculla 6 minutes earlier, Dadar 7 minutes earlier, Kurla 8 minutes earlier, and Thana 9 minutes earlier.

20 Up Poona Passenger will leave Kalyan at 15-44 instead of 15-55 and arrive Thana 16-8 instead of 16-19 and will pick up its usual timings from Thana.

72 Up Kalyan local will leave Kalyan at 22-36 instead of 22-40 and will arrive Thana 23-12 instead of 23-16 and will pick up its usual timings from Thana.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag: Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 7th June, 1927.

28663

SALE NOTICE.

SALE OF THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS AT BELUR.

TO BE peremptorily sold by the Trustees for the Debenture Holders at No. 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927 at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold off by private treaty.

All that Cotton Mills known as The Jajodia Cotton Mills, situate at Belurthamna Bally in the district of Howrah (erected in the year 1924) with all the machinery appertaining to Cotton Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton and Cotton Fabrics, containing 15,792 Ring Spindles and 267 Looms with Dobbles and with Four Lancashire Boilers of 180 lbs. pressure and a Steam Engine of 1500 H.P. together with the piece and parcel of land measuring 29 bighas, more or less of which 18 bighas are rent free and 11 bighas held in Maurasi Makrauri tenure and all buildings godowns, houses, out houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon. The Mill building has got space of about 200,000 sq. ft. considered sufficient to hold 40,000 Spindles and 500 Looms. The above is in working order and will be sold free from all incumbrances.

For abstract of Title and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. BOSE & CO., Attorney for the Trustees and for full particulars regarding the Machinery. Land Building, etc. Apply to the Trustees C/O Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at No. 9, Juggo Mohan Mullicks lane, or to Messrs. Sukdeo Das Ramprosad at No. 140. Harrison Road, Calcutta and the same will be produced at the sale.

N. B.—(1) The Mill could be seen by making an appointment with the Trustees.

(2) The sale of the above Mill is open to private offers also to be made to the Trustees C/O Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at 9. Juggo Mohan Mullicks Lane, Calcutta.

(Sd.) M. C. GUZDAR,
(Sd.) GAURI SHANKER GOENKA,
Trustees for the Debenture-holders.

R285

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAVITRIBAI, daughter of Baburao Katre and widow of Narhar Sapre, Hindu Inhabitant of Bombay Deceased.

PARVATIBAI, widow of Buburao Katre, Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, Mother of said deceased, residing in Jamshetji P. Mistry's Chawl, No. 2 Room No. 14, Poibavadi, Parel, Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

6th day of May, 1927.
PARVATIBAI B. KATRE, Widow,
Petitioner-in-Person.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IBRAHIMJI MOOSAJI SARDARIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on and being plot No. 52 of the Lal Baug Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2569, incorrectly mentioned in the Lease as No. 2583 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 53/74 Parel, Sewri Division and now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 545 (4-4a) and Street Nos. 9c, 9cc and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North East by a road 40 feet in width, on or towards the South East by a Road 20 feet in width, on or towards the South West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate agreed to be let to Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., and on or towards the North West by Plot No. 39 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Rajabali Mitha Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1927.
RELE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

28667

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 502 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co at their godown in Kazi Syed Street and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jagjiwan Oojamsey Moolji.

Ex. S.S. "Dogra".

M. B. K. Bombay made in Java-502 bags Java White sugar.

Goods are on view at the godown of the vendors.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery by the next day.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA.
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

First National Pictures
Present

7 Reels

HIS FUNNIEST AND BEST
Pathe Super Gazette

Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m

PATHE CNEMA
Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
FIRST INSTALMENT (8 Reels)
of the world-wide legend of stirring love and romance
Produced by THE SHARDA FILM CO.
JAN-E-ALAM- ANJUMANARA
In Sixteen Reels (In two Instalments)
A Serial Version of love, romance, thrills and adventures of a love gripped prince and his fight with wretch crafts all for love.
Daily Four Shows: 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday, at 3 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra at 3-30 P.M.
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
Rudolph Valentino
AS
"THE SON OF THE SHEIK."
The dashing young son of the Englishman who lives in the desert Rudy slinks and gallops, hates and loves, always with the fickle moods!
Also 2 Reels Comedy.
NEXT WEEK:
"A CAFE IN CAIRO"

This Week DO SEE
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'s PICTURE
THE GUARDING ANGEL
Really Worth Seeing
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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GREAT POPULARITY
Public High Appreciation
COME & SEE IT TO-NIGHT

KRISHNA CINEMA PRESENTS TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK

"Rupsundari" OR "Ideal Womanhood"

Krishna's Historical New Production. Also—STAGE DANCE By Miss Salma & Miss Blanche—
ON 'T FAIL TO PAY A VISIT TO DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

TIME 5, 7, 9 and 11. P.M.
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday at 3 P.M.

THE WEATHER.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Tuesday, the 7th of June 1927.

STATIONS.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
Quetta	0	0.03	—0.03
Multan	0	0.03	—0.03
Rawalpindi	0	0.23	—0.23
Lahore	0	0.07	—0.07
Hissar	0	0.12	—0.12
Ambala	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0.12	—0.12
Agra			
Mainpuri	0	0	
Jhansi			
Cawnpore	0	0.95	—0.25
Allahabad	0	0.09	—0.09
Jacobabad		0	0
Karachi		0.04	—0.04
Bikaner	0	0.12	—0.12
Ajmer		0.08	—0.08
Jaipur	0	0.08	—0.08
Kotah	0	0.37	—0.37
Mount Abu	0	0	0
Bhuj	0	0.07	—0.07
Dwarka	0.03	0.16	—0.13
Veraval	0	0.20	—0.20
Rajkot	0.10	0.06	+0.04
Bhavnagar Para	0	0.36	—0.36
Surat	0	0.29	—0.29
Ahmedabad	0	0	0
Deesa	0	0.07	—0.07
Neemuch	0	0.16	—0.16
Indore		0.52	—0.52
Jubbulpore	0	0.04	—0.04
Saugor	0	0	0
Hoshangabad	0	0.50	—0.50
Khandwa	0.05	0.45	—0.40
Akola	0	0.69	—0.69
Amraoti	0.11	0.83	—0.72
Nagpur	0	1.16	—1.16
Chanda			
Raipur	0	0.71	—0.71
Bombay	0.20	2.11	—1.91
Ratnagiri	0.21	4.70	—4.49
Marmagoa	0.53	4.21	—3.68
Karwar	4.21	7.27	—3.06
Malegaon	0.95	0.80	+0.15
Ahmednagar	1.06	1.19	—0.13
Poona	0.93	0.99	+0.60
Sholapur	0.38	1.23	—0.85
Bijapur	1.48	0.97	+0.51
Belgaum	0.01	1.71	—1.70
Aurangabad	0.52	0.86	0.34
Nizamabad (Indur)		0.42	
Hyderabad	0	0.98	—0.93
Mangalore	15.31	6.88	+8.43
Calicut	18.65	6.66	+11.99
Cochin	15.69	6.04	+9.65
Trivandrum	6.32	3.75	+2.57
Colombo	4.76	2.60	+2.16
Masulipatam	0	0.87	—0.87
Bellary	0	0.56	—0.56
Cuddapah	0.88	0.65	+0.23
Madras	0.17	0.45	—0.28
Bangalore	0.22	1.14	—0.92
Coimbatore	0.09	0.35	+0.74
Trichinopoly	0	0.42	—0.42
Negapatam	0.06	0.24	—0.18

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 7TH JUNE, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th June, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the southwest of the province and in defect elsewhere. Temperature was generally above normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 117 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and in the east of the province the air is drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 114 deg. at Allahabad and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is more humid than usual in upper Sind and south Rajputana. Temperature was nearly normal except at Jaipur, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 115 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports a light fall of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect locally in east Kathiawar. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 116 deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was considerably above normal in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113 deg. at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar have each had a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 92deg. .2 (3deg. above normal) and a minimum of 81deg. .3 (1deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.83" of rain and Nizamabad 0.20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Hyderabad and the extreme south of the Bombay Deccan and below normal locally in the central Bombay Deccan: the minimum was higher than usual at Hyderabad alone. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.53" at Mangalore and 0.77" at Cochin. Duststorms are reported to have occurred at several stations in northwest India. Temperature is markedly above normal in the United and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—No important change is likely to occur during next 24 hours.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

AMERICAN.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following Weekly Cotton Report under date 6th June:—

A week of erratic markets closed yesterday with the July and October Contracts in New York higher by 6 and 3 points respectively.

In the early part of the week, continued drought in West Texas was mainly responsible for a further advance which culminated on Tuesday when the day's trading closed with Octobers quoted at 17.18 Cents. Most of the advance, however, was lost during the latter part of the week on long liquidation following news of partial relief in the drought area and generally more favourable weather conditions.

Our Liverpool Agents, who for some time have been bullish and whose recent opinion we published on the 1st instant, make the following remarks under date May 19th:—

"We continue to think well of cotton, it may be too early to plunge, but we fear that prices will creep up during the next few weeks and leave people without cotton and then the real advance take place in July."

While we personally admit the soundness of the above reasoning, which indeed may prove very correct, we cannot help feeling that the crop outlook will have to be further considerably impaired in order to provide the necessary stimulus to carry prices to an appreciably higher level.

During the week, a private estimate was received giving the world's consumption of American Cotton for the season at 15,800,000 bales, excluding linters, and the probable carry-over at the end of July at 7,600,000 bales.

The above figures, we think, have been popularly accepted by the Trade for some time and any change in the Old Crop statistics from now to the end of the season is not likely to be sufficiently material to have any bearing upon values. It has also been reported from private sources that the damage by the Mississippi floods will not affect the New Crop supply by more than 500,000 bales and more probably by less than 400,000 bales. These estimates have been considerably reduced, as it will be remembered that earlier estimates were in the neighbourhood of 1,000,000 bales and more.

Since the weather is generally reported more favourable and we are of the opinion that the damage thus far done by unfavourable weather has been more than fully discounted, we expect the reaction to continue still further.

BOMBAY: The easier tone of Americans has been more than fully reflected in local values, which show a nett decline over the week of about 8 rupees.

While there has been a fair amount of long liquidation, the market has not been without support from speculators and the drop in prices may be attributed largely to the sudden falling off in Japanese demand.

Up till the latter end of last week, Japanese Houses had for some time past considerable support to the market and it is only natural that the sudden disappearance of this support will be felt, particularly if there is no fresh encouragement for the speculator.

Japanese Exporters to within a few days ago also figured fairly prominently on the Spot, their chief interest being centered on Berars.

Local Mills have shown a moderate interest in Broach and other staple varieties.

In view of the absence of outside demand and the improved weather condition in America, we look for lower prices during the next few days.

MARKING ON COTTON BALES

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, in a Press communique state:—

The Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act require every bale of cotton to bear on the central hoop of the bale the special mark allotted to the press (which consists of a number and the letter, denoting the province) and two numerals being the last two integers of the calendar year in which the *cotton year commenced*. Except in the Madras Presidency, the cotton year commences on the 1st September and ends on the 31st August and hence the numerals on any bale of cotton pressed between January 1st and August 31st 1927 should be "26."

It has been brought to the notice of the Indian Central Cotton Committee that this rule has been misunderstood by a certain number of press-owners and that the numerals 27 are being placed on bales which are being pressed at present. This is incorrect and is a breach of the rules under the Act. Except in the Madras Presidency (where the correct mark is 27 from February 1st 1927) the numerals 27 May not be used until September 1st 1927. The cotton year running from September 1st to August 31st has been recognised by the Bombay cotton trade for many years and was deliberately adopted, in preference to the calendar year, for the purpose of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act in order to avoid the confusion between 'new-crop' and 'old-crop' cotton which would have been inevitable had the calendar year been adopted. The attention of owners of cotton pressing factories in all provinces except Madras is invited to the fact that in order to comply with the law they must put the numerals 26 on all bales pressed before September 1st 1927.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay).

Bombay, June 7.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton Rs. a. p.
China Clay, best quality	95 0 0
China Clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 15 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	12 2 0
Sago Flour, market qaulity	12 0 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 6 0
Dextrine (Patato) White	19 0 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 14 0
Austrarian Mutton Tallow. white.	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	34 0 0
Vegetable Tollow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkli Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	10 0 0
Bleach Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Suljhide, English, Small Pkg.	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 12 0
Sodium Sulphide. German Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 10 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydo Sulphide, English	0 9 3
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash, German	6 5 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 7.

Ready Prices both for Java and B. R. B. Beet Sugar have dropped by about 3 to 4 annas per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 3d. per cwt. in Java Sugar prices. Prices for Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar also register a drop of 5 to 6d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/2 1/2 per cwt F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
Shipment June Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Tone.—Weak

ASOKA STORES AFFAIRS

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION DECIDED UPON.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., was held on Monday noon as the Company's registered offices Princess Street, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas presiding.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the 16 months ending 31st July 1926 showed a loss of Rs. 34,71,064-6-5 which was made up as under:

Rs. 1,66,079-3-5 being the working loss for the period under reports and the following amounts now written off:

Rs. 3,100-6-0 being sundry amount due to the Company Rs. 17,07,919-6-2 being the abalance of the amount due by the Indian Steels, Ltd., Rs. 14.05,700-0-0 being the loss in investment of 14507 shares of the Indian Steels, Ltd., Rs. 5,771.4.0 Preliminary expenses. and Rs. 1,50,494.2-10 being the loss of furniture, fitting and dead stock, etc.

The Company received from the Official Liquidator of the Indian Steels, Ltd., Rs. 95,101.15-0 nett out of the moneys received by the Liquidtor from Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand and Co., and the balance due by the Indian Steels, Ltd., has been written off as above stated as the Indian Steels, Ltd., has been completely wound up and there are no further assets for distribution.

The Directors wrote off the amount due by the late Mr. Umar Sobani.

The Directors received from the Indian Engineering Co. Rs. 21,500/- in full settlement of the Decree for Rs. 21,000/- interest and costs, Rs. 12,500/- having been recovered during the period under report and Rs. 9,000/- since then.

During the period under report Branch at Budhwar Peth, Poona was closed.

Criminal proceedings against certain persons of the staff at the Stores for misappropriation were instituted and a sum of Rs. 3,500/- was recovered.

From 1st August 1926 to 30th April 1927 purchases for the Stores were made of Rs. 30,053-14-0. The total sales during the said period amounted to Rs. 64,514-12-9 less Rs. 7,209-6-2 for expenses of the trading department, leaving a net amount of Rs. 57,305-6-7.

The Company holds at present Rs. 75,000/- 3 1/2 per cent. Government paper and Rs. 2,000/- 6 per cent. Government paper.

A shareholder asked explanation in regard to the first item showing a loss of Rs. 35,100-6-0 to which the chairman said in 1922 the late Mr. Umar Sobani was given about Rs. 3 lakhs to go to Calcutta to make some purchases for the company. In submitting the accounts he had failed to tended a voucher for Rs. 24,000 which the auditors insisted upon having. The matter then went to the court and in the meantime Mr. Umar Sobani died. The chairman, therefore, said this item of Rs. 35,000 included Rs. 24,000 which the late Mr. Umar Sobani owed.

The same shareholder then asked whether the directors were not responsible for the loss of several lakhs of rupees in the Indian Steels, Ltd., as it was due to their negligence.

The chairman: You may think as you like.

The chairman then told the shareholder to submit his representations before the liquidators as the company was going into liquidation.

The report was then adopted and Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji and Gulamhusein B. Somji were re-elected as directors for the ensuing year and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. as auditors.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., was held on 6th June 1927 when the following resolution was agreed to:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Goolamhusein B. Somjee and Idanmal S. Makhijani be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up with all powers as an official Liquidator under Sec. 179 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913."

EYE SURGEON'S PHILANTHROPIC WORK

VANKANER, June 7.

Dr. Mathuradas, eye-specialist of the Punjab, who came to Joravarnagar, on May 24 to perform free of charge about 3,000 eye operations was presented with an address for his philanthropic work in the cause of humanity and entertained to a 'At Home' before he left for the Punjab.—Free Press.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR

M.B.B.S. AND M.C. P.S.: G. B. K. complains that preferential treatment is being given to men holding M.C.P.S. qualifications over those holding the M.B.B.S. degree in the Bombay Medical service. He says this is unfair and believes that students, as a result of this, will cease to go in for the M.B.B.S. course.

TICKET INSPECTORS.

"Pravasee" challenges the statement made by a railway official in the Assembly that ticket inspectors were not required to collect a fixed amount per month from passengers travelling without tickets. He asks if ticket inspectors have no instructions to collect at least Rs. 300 per month failing which they are either fined or degraded. The correspondent states that the Railway authorities have enormously increased the number of inspectors who adopt irritating methods to collect the amount to please their higher officers.

J. U. YAJNIK LIBRARY.

A.M. wants to know what has become of Rs. 15,000 collected some years ago soon after the death of Mr. J. U. Yajnik at a memorial meeting to start a library to be called "The Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik Bhooleshwar Library."

APPEAL TO ORLEM RESIDENTS.

Mr. John Philips appeals to the residents of Orlem (near Malad) to establish a "garden suburb" of education and thus secure the prosperity and literacy of the community.

MUSIC QUESTION.

Mr. Abbas Ali from Mehsana scouts the suggestion that communal riots are the result of Suddhi or Sanghathan movements. He strongly holds that music before mosques is responsible for Hindu Muslim ill feeling. The Muslim law, the correspondent observes, enjoins upon its followers to perform prayers in peaceful atmosphere. He appeals to Hindu brethren to appreciate the Muslim point of view and make concession in their favour in the interests of communal harmony and national solidarity.

WANTED AUTONOMOUS SIND

SIND MUSLIMS DEMAND

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 6.

Khan Bahadur Walimohd. Hassanalli, General Secretary Sind Mohomedan Association, wires from Hyderabad under date June 6th.

A special meeting of the Sind Mohomedan Association attended by over 100 members from different parts of Sind, was held at Hyderabad, on the 5th instant, under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Shahnawazkhan Bhutto, who is the leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, Muslim party. The resolutions of the recent Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee were considered and after a keen discussion, the following resolutions were passed.

(1) Sind Mohomedan Association, while reaffirming their resolution passed at their meeting held at Larkana on 2nd May, to the effect that Sind be constituted into a separate province, with a full autonomous Government, regrets that the All-India Congress Committee assembled at Bombay, have by their resolution obscured the important question of separation of Sind by mixing it up with the question of separation of other provinces and have thereby strengthened the opposition to the most important part of Muslim demand.

(2) The Sind Mohomedan Association further resolve that in the present state of communal dissensions caused by aggressive Hindu communal activities in India separate electorates are the only proper and safe method of securing effective representation of Musulmans on elected bodies. The association regrets that the political atmosphere in India has been so much vitiated on account of aggressive communalism of the Hindu Mahasabha and its leaders, that Mussulmans cannot at least at present be persuaded to agree to mixed electorates under which the association feels, Muslim community will not have an opportunity of returning their true spokesman.

(3) The Association realises that the co-operation of all the communities inhabiting Sind is desirable for attaining autonomous Government for Sind and, with that object in view, the Association hereby appoints the following 12 gentlemen to discuss with the representatives of the other communities and public bodies how to achieve that goal and submit their report to the Association within 3 months. **The names of the Committee** members: Khan Bahadur Bhutto, 2 Narmohomed, M.L.C., 3 Khan Bahadur Walimohomed Hassanally, 4 Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., 5 Shaikh Haji Abdulmajid, 6 Kazi Abdurrahman, 7 Mohomed Ayub Khuhro M.L.C., 8 Ghulam Nabishah, M.L.C., 9 Mahomed Kamilshah M.L.C., 10 Abdul Hamidkhan, 11 Seth Tayabally Alavi and 12 Khan Bahadur Chakarkhan Sirdar Subram.

Shanghai.—Second Borders have sailed for Tientsin. First Middlesex Regiment is under orders to proceed to Weihaiwei.—Reuter.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

PRESS AND THE RIOTS

Commenting on the Lahore leaders' manifesto advising Government to take action against such newspapers of Lahore as are alleged to have been responsible for the riots, "Hamdard" observes:—"Lahore is at present the centre of the Urdu Press. The number of newspapers published there, is far greater than of those published anywhere in India. This is the reason why they have to meet with a very hard competition in order to maintain their circulation. If, in these circumstances, they fail to provide stuff which may satisfy the lower feelings of their readers, they cannot command a good sale. Besides, there are editors who run their papers purely from the business point of view and they do not possess any other means of livelihood. If, therefore, the prominent leaders of Lahore have arrived at this conclusion that the city's newspapers are primarily responsible for creating communal disaffection, they have surely not done anything wrong. But their request to Government to take legal proceedings against them was not proper; on the contrary, moral pressure ought to have been brought to bear upon them. In any case, let us hope the Lahore newspapers will have to behave in future in a manner that may not give reasons to believe that their journalism is influenced by communalism. The present poisonous atmosphere that is prevailing in India, can become wholesome if only the Lahore papers wish to make it so."

"It is a matter for extreme shame if the prominent persons of a country say to its Government that its newspapers are responsible for the riots. But what can be done when the fact is that the newspapers of this slave country of ours actually commit this crime, thereby strengthening the fetters which bind out motherland in bondage. We do not want the Punjab Government to take any step against the newspapers at the request of a handful of persons. But can it be denied that the riots and the present-day tension owe a great deal to these newspapers which excite the public feelings and bring about mutual disunion and hatred? It is time that the Punjab newspapers pondered over their own conduct. Are the present-day activities not a source of shame for us and can any nation forgive such actions?" ("Riyasat").

A. I. C. C'S DECISION.

"On the whole our opinion about the decisions of All-India Congress Committee is that they make the situation better. May God bring about an ever-lasting unity between the two great communities of India, namely, the Hindus and the Musalmans. Both these communities have fought between themselves for a sufficiently long time. They should now bid adieu to their dissentions and disunion and should work out together for their own welfare." ("Bande Matram".)

A special message to "Hamdard" states that Maulana Ghulam Qadir Girami, poet-laureate, Hyderabad State, died in the morning of the 26th May. The paper publishes the news under the head-line, "Devastation of the territory of Poetry".

In the course of a note in "Roznama-e-Khilafat" Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—"I am grieved to see that my dear brother Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is committing a great blunder in regard to demolishing the historic city wall of Ahmedabad. Every Musalman will view the demolition of this wall with much concern. In my opinion it will be a great mistake to touch this question at the present juncture."

A correspondent in "Ittehad" observes: It is a pity that "Riyasat" of Delhi is writing frivolous articles about the Took State. It is quite wrong to allege that the Heir-apparent was poisoned. The facts are that the Prince died all of a sudden as a result of an attack of paralysis which affected the heart. In addition to the local physicians and doctors the Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore was also in attendance."

A HANDSOME DONATION.

"Raja Pratabgiri Narsingji Bahadur is a respectable Jagirdar of the Hyderabad State. He has a great taste for the Urdu language. He speaks it with much fluency. He also writes it well. He can also appreciate Urdu poetry; and the most notable thing about him is that he is large-minded and generous and takes a great deal of interest in works pertaining to public welfare. Only recently Nawab Fakhr-e-Yar Jung Bahadur and Maulvi Muhammad Asgher waited on him. In the course of conversations the Raja inquired about the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu and promised an annual donation of Rs. 1,000. We are greatful to the Raja Sahib for showing practical sympathy to the Anjuman. ("Urdu.")

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 7.

Yesterday the London market was closed. Shanghai Exchange was quiet. The local market opened for Jaishta at Rs. 59/8 and prices improved two annas on short covering. The undertone of the market is weak and demand has fallen off considerably. The closing prices were quoted as under:—

Bar Silver Ready	59 7 0
Jaishta delivery	59 8 0
Ashad delivery	59 10 0
Double options premium:—	
Jaishta	0 8 0
Ashad	1 6 0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 7.

There is no change in the market and business passing is very small.

Bar Gold Spot	21 8 6
Jaishta	21 8 9
Ashad	21 8 9
National Bank	21 11 6
Chartered Bank	21 11 0
Central Bank	21 11 0
Sovereigns	13 10 6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 176 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 21/32
London—Paris Frcs. 124.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 87.10.
London—Berlin Marks 20.495.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet but steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 7.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 Month 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 7.

The market for Government Securities was quiet with a little business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed as under:—

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14.
2½ per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/15.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward Rates.—15th June Delivery 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/14 1945/55 Rs. 108.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before
you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 7.

Linseed Sept	11 10 0
Wheat Sept	8 2 0
Tone.—Quiet but steady.	
Wheats white 70/30 Rs.	7 10 6
Wheats white	Nil
Linseed Lold Brown	11 3 6
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat	12 8 0
Gingellyseed bold white	17 4 0
Poppyseed white	17 10 0
Castorseed	10 4 0
Cottonseed	4 11 0
Groundnuts	12 14 0
Mowraseed	7 7 0
Myrabollams Jubbulpore	22 0 0
Myrabollams Bhimdi	25 0 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab). June 5.

Wheat Har	4 10 6
Wheat Bhadan	4 15 0
Wheat Asuj	5 0 0
Gram Jeth	3 13 3
Gram Har	3 14 6
Gram Asuj	4 2 6
Barley Jeth	3 6 0
Barley Asuj	3 11 3
Rapeseed Bhadan	8 1 6
Cottonseed Bhadan	4 5 0
READY.	
Wheat	4 8 0 to 4 14 0
Gram	3 12 0 to 3 15 0
Barley	3 6 0 to 3 6 3
Rapeseeds	7 12 0 to 8 0 0
Cottonseeds	4 1 0
Market Arrival:—	
Wheat	11,000 mds.
Gram	5,000 mds.
Barley	1,200 mds.
Rapeseeds	50 mds.
Market Condition.—Steady.	

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)
Bombay, June 6.

Week ending 4th June, 1927.—
Brought into Sight this week 110, this season 18,481, last season 15,817.
Receipts at U. S. Ports this week 64, this season 12,659, last season 9,431.
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.
To Great Britain this week 28, this season 2,477, last season 2,162.
To Continent this week 88, this season 6,046, last season 4,087.
To Japan, Canada &c this week 16, this season 1,891, last season 1,361.
Total this week 132, this season 10,414, last season 7,610.
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton this week not received, this season nil, last season 13,625.
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.
Great Britain (All kinds) this week 74, this season 2,632, last season 2,731.
VISIBLE SUPPLY.
Stocks at American Ports this season 1,568, last season 810.
Stocks at American Interior Towns this season 614, last season 1,226.
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent this season 2,643, last season 1,296.
Total this season 4,825, last season 3,332.
Last week this season 5,008, last season 3,465.
Difference on week this season —183, last season —133.
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain all kinds this season 1,514, last season 924.
Exports of American cotton to India, this week nil, last week nil.
Total shipped so far this season, this week 2,71,200, last week 2,71,200.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7

		Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	298/300
„	Fine	„	295/97
„	F.G.	„	290/92
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	295/96
„	F.G	„	290
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	326/23
Nagpur		„	
Yeotmal		„	322/23
Arvi		„	322/52
mraoti		„	317/18
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	
Mulkapur	„	„	313/15
Khandesh	„	„	310/12
Muthia	Fine	„	308/10
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„	323/25
Purna	Average	„	318/20
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	315/17
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	318-20
Burwah Sanavad		„	315-17
Broach	Fine M.G., 328/30 Jly Aug. +6/7		
	F.G.,		325-27
Westerns Good	MG 323/25		
Cambodia	Fine M G 370/72		
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		335/37
Compta	F.G.M.G.		
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS N. Y.—General Rains in Texas.—Opened 20 points Lower—Improved 7 points in three hours on Short Covering—Later Declined 31 points on long liquidation—Future closed 40 to 43 Points Lower.

LOCAL.—Bulls Buying—Shorts Covering—Closed firm.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—
N. Y. July Highest 16.37 (12.47 p.m.) lowest 16.06 (2-28 p.m.).
"Long liquidation. General rains Texas. Liverpool 1.30 a.m. General Rains Texas and Oklahoma.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following Cable advices:—
Market declined on General long liquidation following good rains Dipught areas:—
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—
The American markets declined sharply on general selling due to beneficial rains in the drought areas. We think the decline likely to go further, but advise buying October New York around 16.60 cents.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as under:—
"Dipught only partially relieved. but bears more aggressive and liquidation more general. Favoaur purchase."
Messrs. Bruel Co. have received the following cable dated 6th inst. (12.25 a.m.) from their New York friends:—
"Rrought Western Belt relieved by good rains, over week end causing long liquidation."
Messrs. Bruel and Co's report states as under:—
According to the cable received from our New York friends this morning, the drought in the Western belt has now been broken and this fact has caused long liquidation and a consequent sharp set-back in prices. Given a spell of favorable weather the reaction may be carried further, but we continue to think well of the market in the long run and on any further weakness would recommend our friends to replace the long holdings recently liquidated.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened easy at a decline of 20 points on reports of general rains in Texas and Oklahoma. At the decline there was some covering by shorts and in three hours trading prices improved 7 points. At the advance there was renewed long liquidation causing a break of 31 points in the values. The close was easy at a decline of 40 to 43 points Spot Cotton ruled easy at a decline of 40 points to 16.35c.

The New Orleans market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 40 to 43 points Spot Cotton declined 41 points to 15.85c.

The Liverpool market was again closed yesterday and to-day it is expected to open about 30 points lower.

General and beneficial rains are reported from droughty areas of Texas. Reports received indicate that the situation is partially received and for absolute relief further rains are needed. At any rate for a decided change in the crop prospects there must be continuance of good weather for some weeks. Yesterday's decline in the values of cotton indicate that on reports of rain the market opened 20 points lower and paled steady. Later on it appears that bears made the most of the rains and hammered the market which caused further long liquidation. Thus the market is rendered technically healthy. The statistical situation of the market continues healthy. Exports so far from America are figured at 10,414,000 Bales and there exists a strong belief that by the end of the season it will reach a record figure of 11 million bales. The Visible supply in America is 2,182,000 Bales against 2,036,000 Bales last year at this time. The decrease in the world's Visible supply during the last week was 1.83,000 Bales against 133,000 Bales same week last year.

As shown above, the market is entirely dependant on weather developments, no definite opinion can be arrived at regarding the course of prices, but think it risky to follow the decline at the moment, and suggest purchases in all easier markets.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 7.

In sympathy with a further fall of 40 points in New York futures yesterday, the local forward market opened at Rs. 325 for July/August Broach delivery. There was absence of selling and prices hardened on buil support. The offerings by Commission Houses were well absorbed by short covering and the market ruled very steady. The close at the Marwari Bazaar Session was as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	325	328/8	325	328
Apl/May	329	332/8	329	332
Oomra				
July	314	316/8	314	316/4
Dec/Jan	313	316	313	316
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	281/8	284	281/8	284

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 7.

Liverpool opened 35 points lower but later cables showed it 27 points lower. The forward market here ruled rather firm on some Commission houses buying. Today's steadiness in the market is due sellers being scarce and many operators wanted to buy at the same time which caused unusual strength. The close was firm as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	327/8	330	327/4	329/12
Apl/May	332/8	334/8	332/8	334/8
Oomra				
July	317	318	317	318
Dec/Jan	318	319	318	319
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	284	285	284	285

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 7.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
June	220.90—3.10
September	228.50—2.90
December	228.50—3.00

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 7.

Bengal	Dec/Jan			283
Broach	Apl/May			332
Broach	July/Aug			328
Oomra	July/Aug			316
Oomra	July/Aug			316
Bengal	311	305	298	290
S./P.	307	301	294	286
Rajputana	311	305	298	290
Broach	339	335	329	
S./D.	348	343	338	
P./A.	351	344	337	330
K./V.	339	336	331	
Dholera	335	332	327	
Kalajin	338	335	330	
Surat	400	397	394	
Navsari	410	407	404	
Oomra No 3.	327	323	317	
C. P. No. 1	339	335	329	
C. P. No. 2	333	329	323	
Khandesh	323	319	313	
Muthia	320	316	310	
Comptah		364	360	356

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 7.

200	Colaba Land Mill	Sailu	323
100	Petit Mill	Comptah	350
100	Currimbhai Mill	Kuradwadi	295
100	K. Vishram	Sindh/American	315
200	Japan T & Co.	Berar	319
100	Do.	Ujjain	316
200	Do.	Bengal	305
200	Do.	Khandesh	318

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 7.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 6th inst.

Wheat	11,580	cwts.
Linseed	20,221	„
Rape, Rai, & Mustardseeds	1,159	„
Gingellyseeds	474	„
Poppyseed	144	„
Groundnuts	3,433	„
Castorseed	6,716	„
Rice	92,222	„
Myrabollams	5,568	„
Cottonseed	11,010	„
Gram	4,054	„
Joowar	1,453	„
Barley	358	„
Bajree	3,011	„
Coal	767	tons.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 7
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales. 2 Days	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh .. 100	3,11,274	2,88,882
Central India 224	2,81,464	3,62,733
Barsi and Nagar	1,93,751	2,12,355
Hyderabad-Gaorani	67,430	73,443
Berar 37	5,58,696	4,69501
Central Provinces	2,26,694	2,42,467
Total Oomras.. 361	16,42,009	16,49,341
Dholera 525	1,51,043	2,56,707
N.W. Provinces .. 21	57,022	1,28,402
Rajputana ..	50,176	100,803
Sind-Punjab .. 85	1,1 233	285,867
Broach 34	2,30,749	3,11,034
Coompta & Dharwar 1628	1,04,186	1,05981
Westerns-Northerns 61	48352	68,688
Cocoanada ..	403	2055
Tinnevelly & Cambodia 366	19,325	36,560
Persian	4029	3,851
American.. ..	2,36584	17257
Egyptian and African 319	69,632	62,404
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts 252		3,147
Total 4,020	27,38,045	3032.157

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 2nd June.
In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2589	3,05,444	4,82,519
Japan & China	6200	12,90,808	15,53,977
Coast Ports ..		19,743	21,761
Up-country by Rail		116393	78,669
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		38,406	35,774
Total	8,789	17,70,794	21,72,700

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 6.

Demand Bills	485.31

STOCK EXCHANGE.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT

CAUSES HEAVY LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, June 7.

The Government Resolution on the recommendations of the Tariff Board Report being disappointing, there was heavy liquidations on the Stock Exchange this morning, prices registered a sharp decline and had there not been some covering, values would have collapsed. The market was open for one hour owing to the death of a broker and prices of mill shares registered a decline of Rs. 10. Later prices steadied on short covering.

The Tariff Board Report proved to be a miserable failure as major recommendations were thrown off by the Government. What little is proposed to be given in removing import duties does not count much. There are about 296 Mills working in India and the expected loss in import duty will not be more than about twenty thousand on an average to each mill which is nothing but a drop in Ocean. Thus it goes to prove that no relief of any importance is given and the outlook of the prime industry of this country will keep uncertain and less promising. Under such conditions no sustained improvement the values of Mill shares can be looked for and on all strong markets holders will prefer to unload their stocks which will check improvement for some time to come.

There was sympathetic fall in Miscellaneous shares and Burmahs were quoted as low as 658/12. At this level there was persistent buying and prices firmed up. Tata Hydros were also weak. Cement shares were rather steady. There were buyers for Tata Iron shares at ordinary 58/4 and Defferds 195.

The Market will now remain closed for Settlement purposes and will open on Monday the 13th inst.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Div.	Quotation Rs. as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79
Baroda	50	4	85
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68 8
Central	25	1-4	29 12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	82
Imperial ..	500	40	1480
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	372 8
Union	5	0	3 15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10	..	27 4
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	26 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	208 12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	176 4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	650
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7 1
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	88
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	210
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	827 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	140
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	69
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104
Surat Electricity	100	..	75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1073 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	545
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press ..			435
Akbari ..	500	..	125
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197 8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220
New Berar ..	500	7	755
New East India	1,000	9	980
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510
Volkart U.P. .	500	5	540
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	307 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21 8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	673 12
B. Barm T. Corporation New	0	8	195
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6 10
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180
Jost Engineering	100	10	140
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	662 8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 6.

July	16.07	—.43
October	16.44	—.42
December	16.68	—.43
January	16.75	—.41
March	16.95	—.40
Middling Spot	16.35	—.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 6.

July	16.10	—.40
October	16.37	—.43
Middling Spot	15.85	—.41

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, June 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3.000

Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	89	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	195	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	58	
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1250	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India ..	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1990	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	425	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	362	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	930	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	3:0	
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	15	
Century ..	100	10y	436	
Central India O.	100	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	87	8
Colaba Land Mill			157	8
Crescent ..	100	4	237	8
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	280	
David	500	..	290	
Duria	100	..	170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1- 3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabamay	150	nil	300	
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	147	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	25	4
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	147	8
Fazulbhoy	100	25	951	4
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	137	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	250	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	390	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	117	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	6
Kohinoor		500	1259	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	133	4
Madras United ..	200	15	215	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1230	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	138	12
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	33	12
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	616	4
Poenix	100	10	421	4
Premier..	100	..	12	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8675	
Simplex	100	..	167	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	2	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500		531	4
Swan	00	..	165	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	105	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	975	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			425	
Bombay Cotton			36	8
Bombay Dyeing	927 8	930	925	930
Century ..	427 8	425	427 8	435
Central India			538	12
Colaba Land			157	8
Crescent			237	8
Edward Sassoon			146	4
Fazulbhoy	947 8	951 4	946 4	951 4
Finlays			157	8
Globe			47	8
Gokak			137	12
Indian Bleaching..			250	
Indore Malwa			392	8
Kohinoor			1250	
Madhowjee			136	4
Mathuradas			80	
Meyer Sassoon			95	
Mysore			130	
New ..at			333	12
Pearl			616	4
Pabany			300	
Phoenix			425	
Simplex ..			187	8
Swadeshi			531	4
Swan Mills			165	
Tata Mills			105	
Govt. paper 2½ per cent.			77 13	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			180	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 9.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Police vs. Attached Section, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 10.

First LL. B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League: First Division R. A. M. C. vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Second Division. Swiss vs. Y. M. C. A. Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

S.S. "Macedonia" with mails of 26th ult. expected at 4 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 11.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. Morea at Aden.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. South Staffords Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

INDIAN SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society a seance will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 51 Govardhandas Building Girgaon, at 9 p.m. Instruction-class will begain at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY KISBI KARIGARS' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Chhota Kabrastan, near "Play House" to discuss the present position and condition of the uneasiness of the workers.

VIDIC & NON-VEDIC WORSHIP OF GOD.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, to-day Wednesday at 6 p.m. (B. T.) when Sreeman Pandit Ramchandraji Delhi-wala will deliver a lecture on Vedic & non-Vedic Worship of God."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2-30 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. "Karagola" from South and East African ports with mails and passengers will arrive in Bombay about 4 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Specially Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Rangoon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday.)

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China, and Japan per s.s. "Macedonea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 9th inst.

Saturday the 11th. June 1927. will be a Post Office holiday on account of Bakrid.

All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier, Thackersey House and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday. The telegraph branches of the under mentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual:—

1. Colaba. 2. Fort St. Booking Office. 3. Masjid. 4. Mazgaon. 5. Byculla. 6. Girgaon 7. M. Hill 8. Tardeo. 9 Parel. 10. Dadar. 11. Dharavi, 12. Bandra. 13. Cadell Road. 14. Mahim.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

DARING BURGLARY IN BOMBAY

MARWARI'S SHOP LOOTED

POLICE CHASE PROVES FRUITLESS.

A daring robbery was committed by three sturdy Rampuris in the shop of a Marwari named Poonamchand at DeLima Street, Mazagon, on Monday night at about 10.30 p..m.

It appears that the Rampuris drove into the DeLima Street at 10.30 p.m. and stopped near Poonamchand's shop. As Poonamchand was out, one of the Rampuris held out a currency note for Rs. 100 and demanding change offering a certain commission from the servant who was there. When the servant after opening the box was counting the money one of the three whipped out a revolver and kept the servant dazed for a few minues during which time the other two ransacked the shop and removed ornaments worth about Rs. 3,000 together with cash which was about Rs. 290. All the three then boarded the car they had engaged but as they were departing the servant raised an alarm which drew a large number of spectators. In the meantime the robbers fired several shots and departed. Fortunately, one of those who had gathered marked the number of the car which was Y2151.

The car, it appears from inquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative was a private one belonging to a Hindu merchant and was found stolen from Babulnath Road, where it was kept waiting on Monday evening. The same car, it appears, was found going towards Mahim and when followed by a police constable in a taxi it took a turn towards Worli but could not be traced after it passed Dadar.

Several ornaments and utensils which were found stolen from Poonamchand's shop were found near Haines Road by a Police Constable who removed them to the DeLisle Road police station where they were identified by Poonamchand as his own.

Further inquiries are in progress.

JURY'S VERDICT ON STABBING AFFRAY.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Munawar Hussein Vilayat Hoossain who was stabbed was concluded before the City Coroner on Tuesday.

The jury recorded a verdict of death by internal haemmorrhage caused by a stab wound which had penetrated the left lung. The injury was inflicted by means of a clasp knife by Bashir Khan under such circumstances that his act amounted to murder. On the evidence they held that Hunawar Badulkhan aided and abeted the first suspect.

ACCUSED REMANDED TO CUSTODY

Bashir Khan Amir Khan and Manwar Badre Khan, the two Mahomedans, who were arrested in connection with the murder of Munavar Babu Mabsum Ali at Clare Road, were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, the Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court on Monday afternoon when an application for remand was made by Sub-Inspector Bhatkal as he wished to make further enquiries.

His Worship granted the application and the accused were remanded into Police custody till the 13th instant.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday, you possess unlimited mental capacity of a very high order and a lot of vim ("a la" Mussolini or Dean Inge), but as generally happens when goddess Saraswati smiles on one goddess Hygeia frowns on him. Your constitution will be very wiry and being over 6 feet you will be scraping the ceiling of tram cars with your top hat (if you are a Saheb, born or made) or with your chimney pot or huge topee. In fact you will be called "Mr. Lamp-post so-and so" by your friends. Your memory is exceptionally keen. As in school days, you can easily quote chapters after chapters of prose or verse, and easily quote Chaucer, Walter Scott, Macaulay, Dickens of Pickwickian fame, Burke, etc. But your memory does not serve you right (even, the Fates have willed, that you would not be well served even by your own well-paid cook) at times, it plays you false (when ungrateful men and women play false to their own species, justifying the wise author's words "men's inhumanity to man" what fault is there of inanimate things like memory?); and you are giving to Dickens the honour of authorship of a particular phrase or sentence when in fact it originated from John Dryden. and so on. So you can well be advised not to be cocksure.

Your besetting sin is the drinking habit. You believe that without drink you cannot whet your memory well or cudgel your otherwise sharp brains. This may lead you to a premature grave and the hypocritical notice in the press beginning with "We regret to announce the premature, &c." Curiously enough though you are a slave to this dire Devil, you will support those who speak on the platform or write in the press against this drink evil. When people will remind you of the proverb "Kajiji kehne vala kooch kernevala nahi", i.e., speaking in shorthand, "preaching without practising", you will retort that drink is an evil for toiling labouring workers only but not for brain-workers like your good self. It is not yet too late, and you can make a solemn resolve on this birthday to retrace your faulty steps, like good general who retreats when danger is ahead. Remember Mahatma's pregnant words in "Young India": "Drugs and Drink are the two arms of the Devil with which he strikes down his helpless slave into stupefaction and intoxication." The corollary of wine which, or rather who, begins also with "W" naturally follows, and your wedded wife to whom you have pledged to be loyal throughout life, as a consequence, when she sees with her own eyes, and hears tales of your romances that would fill all the volumes of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" will be silently shedding tears at your faithlessness. You will often try to "samjav" her, and as the "weaker vessels" have many soft corners in their heart she will foolishly take your word which given in the heart will soon be broken by you somewhere in the car without, fortunately, a box. Though you will be earning a lot you will be a perpetual beggar, taking a rupee from Mr. X and a couple of chips from Mr. or Miss Y with the solemn assurance of return only the next day and sometimes the next hour, which loans will come back to the lenders when dead persons gone into the Nuknown come back to this world.

MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.

MILLOWNERS PROFOUNDLY DISAPPOINTED.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ACTION CONDEMNED

VIEWS ON TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

The belated publication of the Report of the Indian Textile Tariff Board had come to the magnates of the cotton industry in Bombay as a severe disappointment. No expression is strong enough for them to give vent to their feelings. While certain recommendations of the Board are appreciated, their rejection by Government has caused a good deal of indignation. Mr. A. Geddis, the Deputy Chairman of the Millowners' Association, refused to give any opinion on the recommendations, but his very silence was eloquent as to the way in which he views the report.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, another prominent member of the Association, fully concurs with the views expressed by the "Chronicle" editorially. Though he was disinclined to give an interview, he did not hide his disappointment and bitter feelings. He, however, chose to be silent until he had fully studied the report.

"NOT EVEN THE PROVERBIAL MOUSE."

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, deplored the manner in which they had been treated by the Government who had not sent them a copy of the report in good time so as to enable them to express their considered views soon after publication of the Report. Mr. H. P. Mody said:

The mountain had been in labour for a long time, and something even more ridiculous than the proverbial mouse has come out. We had been arguing and debating over the question of Protection for years, and were finally told in effect that if we wanted it we would have to go to the Tariff Board. We took up the suggestion and put up what we thought was a very convincing case. The recommendations of the Tariff Board, which are disappointing in many respects, bear evidence nevertheless of the conscientious way in which they examined our case, and are an answer to the various charges recklessly flung about by interested parties about the management of mills in Bombay. One would have thought that a Government which was alive to its duties and responsibilities would have given prompt effect to these modest recommendations made by a Committee set up by themselves and presided over by a very capable and experienced Government official. But with their persistent disregard of the interests of the industry, Government have sat in judgment over the deliberate recommendations of a body of their own creation and turned down whatever they thought was inconvenient. One cannot understand the long delay that has taken place over the publication of the Government decision on the Tariff Board Report. If this was going to be the decision, it might well have been published months ago. As I have repeatedly said, the only use Government have for the Mill industry is to tax it and get its support to their loans. When it comes to protecting its interests, Government seem to be weighed down by a thousand and one considerations. It would be a very advisable thing if they sent somebody to Japan, for instance, to study the methods by which National Industries can be protected and fostered. They would then learn that the true interests of a country are not to be served by subtle reasonings and ingenious pleadings but by a sympathetic and practical understanding of the needs of industries on which the economic welfare of the nation depends. What remains for us now is to place our case before the country, and I have no doubt that all who study the situation dispassionately and with due regard to practical considerations, will join in condemning the deplorable attitude which the Government have persistently adopted towards the economic interests of the country.

This is all I have to say at the present moment. The Report was seen by us in the papers in the same way as everybody else, and we have not have sufficient time to study the various issues which it has raised. I must wait, besides, for the decision of the Committee of the Association which will meet this week for the consideration of the subject, by which time we hope to receive the full text of Government's decision.

MR. SAKLATWALA PROFOUNDLY DISAPPOINTED

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, of the Tata Mills, Ltd., said:

On a perusal of the summary as received, personally I have very little fault to find with the report itself, though I wish it was unanimous. We had to wait a long time for Government's consideration of the report and we had hoped that a tangible pronouncement based on the report would have been in some way favourable to the industry. I must own, after making us wait for all this time, the final judgment of Government on the report practically leaves us where we were before the inquiry started. The few points which Government are still considering, even though decided in our favour, will not make any appreciable difference. In the report itself, we have been told how efficiency and better management can be achieved, which, I am sure, will be taken to heart. But the few points in which we made out a case for protection and on which the Tariff Board found in our favour, have been absolutely brushed aside by Government and at the present stage I can only express my profound disappointment.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee interviewed said:

The Report of the Tariff Board has not disappointed me—nor can it disappoint those who know the history of British piecegoods in India. It may have disappointed and ought to disappoint those who expected relief to the mill industry from the Tariff Board and would ask such of them to turn to the Party who can give them relief. The Indian buying public, whom they should get over on their side. The public should by an act of self-denying ordinance boycott British foreign piecegoods to give to the mill industry the necessary support—support from the heart, and when a nation moves from its heart, nothing can stop its aim, object and goal.

Will the country stand by the industry? But the more important question is will the mill industry stand by the people when they mean business and not make business out of and of them.

BOMBAY LET DOWN.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" said:

I am not at all satisfied with the report of the Tariff Board. I am still more dissatisfied with the Government resolution thereon. Bombay has once again been badly treated and her interests have been shamefully sacrificed. But, really speaking, the question is an All-India one; and the decision of the Government is not only detrimental to the best interests of the country, but is also indicative of the value they attach to the industrial development of the country. In brief, the report and the decision of the Government thereon are profoundly disappointing, thought not quite unexpected. The county should not remain quiet, but carry on an agitation against the same until justice is done.

ANOTHER KICK

A prominent Mill Manager of Bombay, who does not desire to disclose his name, is not only thoroughly disappointed with the manner in which the Govt. of India have treated the recommendations of the Noyce Committee but is also greatly agitated over it. He said: 'We have scarcely recovered by the first shocks of the Exchange kick, when another is being administered by the Government." He could not understand why the Government of India have jettisoned the report of the Committee of their own creation. He is all the more surprised when he finds that Mr. Noyce was not for the first time concerned in inquiries and on previous occasions the Government had accepted the recommendation of this Committees in toto. He is deliberately of opinion that the Government have been harsh with Bombay, and as a matter of fact with the Indian textile industry which requires all sorts of protection and bounties.

A VALUABLE REPORT.

He considers the report of the Committee to be very valuable ultimately both to the employers and the employees. The report has gone into the whole question very minutely and will be an authoritatively and valuable document. He does not wish to rush to the press at present, especially as he has not studied the report minutely. He, however, has no hesitation in entering his emphatic protest against the unchary treatment meted out to the staple industry of the country. "I can only confess to a sense of profound disappointment," he concluded.

'VERY, VERY MUCH DISAPPOINTED.'

Mr. Narottam Morarji is also equally disappointed. "Very very much disappointed, is only what I can say at this moment," he said to a "Chronicle" representative when asked to give his view on the Tariff Board's Report.

GOVERNMENT'S LAME EXCUSE

The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji said:

The Tariff Board has gone into the matter very minutely and their recommendations as a whole are satisfactory. Personally I do not agree with the minority report because the bounty that is proposed by the majority is very much needed if finer counts of yarn are to be produced, —and the need of the country is to produce fine counts of yarn and make fine cloth. Though the procedure recommended by the majority is not a sound one, because, I think, the aim of the majority to protect production of finer counts of yarn will not be served by their proposal as those mills which produce finer counts within 15 per cent. of their total production of yarn will get full production if given, but those mills that are producing finer counts over 13 per cent. in greater proportion than 15 per cent. of their total production, will be able to get only 15 per cent., and whether is produced over 15 per cent. will get nothing. Therefore it means that the principle is not a sound one, because the aim of the members of the Tariff Board seems to be that only up to 15 per cent. of the total production they should receive bounty and anything produced more than 15 per cent. should not receive any bounty. I think this is an erroneous view. If production of higher counts of yarn is desired then the total production of higher counts of yarn should receive bounty fully and not partially as suggested by the Board. For instance a mill, producing only 5 per cent. of the total production of yarn in finer counts, will get full amount of bounty, whereas a mill producing, 75 per cent. of its total production of finer counts will get bounty only on 15 per cent. of its production and the rest will get no bounty.

CUSTOM'S TARIFF.

The other proposal of increasing custom tariff by 4 per cent. in my opinion is a sound one, although it may not go far enough. Not only Bombay mills, but all mills in India will be protected against foreign competition and especially it will protect the industry against unfair Japanese competition. The removal of duty on imported stores is a very small item, but that is also a sound proposition.

Now coming to the Government's attitude: they have turned down the main

(Continued on page 9),

LOKMANYA TILAK MEMORIAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

It is over six years since the late Mr. Tilak died The gigantic funeral procession which accompanied his mortal remains to Chowpatty on the 1st day of August 1920 could not have been forgotten by the public of Bombay. Poona has already raised a fitting memorial to the memory of the great patriot. Citizens of Bombay! have you done your duty by him? The late Deshbandhu died five years after the Lokmanya and already the grateful citizens of Calcutta have raised a memorial at the cost of rupees six lacs. Is Bombay going to be behind?

India's battle for freedom is only begun. And, her freedom is the Nation's one ambition and aspiration. It inspires and dictates the life and actions of thousands of young men and women eager to dedicate the best that is in them for winning for their country the place, the rights and obligations of a free nation. Lokmanya Tilak's life and work inspire and seal their faith in the national mission. For Lokmanya Tilak was one of those patriots, rare indeed in our country, who initiated in this Country the inspiring tradition of courage, self-respect, sacrifice and independence. The memory of the great patriot and of his courageous and unceasing fight against the forces of tyranny, his great *Mantra* "Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it" must be given a concrete shape, which will inspire the succeeding generations to whom Lokmanya Tilak bequeathed the legacy of indomitable courage, undying hope, iron faith and ceaseless toil. His memory demands from the nation the honour worthy of his great traditions. The Statue proposed to be erected on the Chowpatty Sands, the scene of his cremation indicates the opportunity for the nation to pay its homage to his memory. Two years have already elapsed since the Public Meeting, which was held on the first day of August 1924, decided upon the proposal. We have now to appeal to the public for funds with the confident hope that they will respond to the call for duty in a manner worthy of their patriotism and worthy of the manner of the National hero who has endowed them with an undying inspiration, which will win their independence and assert their dignity.

The Committee, therefore, request everyone, who loves India, to contribute his quota, however humble. The remittances should be sent to

1. S. L. Silam, Secretary T. M. Committee, 2 Kamathipura, Bombay.
2. Burjorji F. Bharucha, Tardeo
3. M. D. Nanavaty, Solicitors, Fort

Citizens of India do not fail to do your duty!

SAROJINI NAIDU.

FANASWADI TEMPLE INSTALLATION.

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

Preparations are in full swing for the coming installation ceremony and the Reception Committee are busy making arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the pilgrims and worshippers. It is understood that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will be invited to witness the inauguration of the first South Indian temple in Bombay. The management are obliging to the worshippers and are vigilantly looking to their comforts. They have petitioned to the Government for a holiday on Friday on behalf of South Indians and the same has been sanctioned. In view of this fact, it is possible that the crowd on the installation day will be uncontrollable. As it is, the temple premises are thickly crowded in the forenoon and the few constables on duty are unable to tackle with the crowd. In the interest of the public, it is desirable that more policemen are drafted for duty in this locality.

The preliminary installation of all the sacred idols, Sayanasanam, Nathnmmelanam and Yanthrastapanam of Mulamurti took place on Tuesday according to Vedic rites. The Swamiji was present and was personally looking to the details of the sacrificial rites. One noteworthy feature is the arrival of other Swamins who are heads of notable mutts in Southern India. The Vaishnavaite Saint Ramanuja originally set up 74 mutts and these Swamins are the custodians of those religious centres, each claiming a large clientele. The Prathavadi Bhayankar Mutt of Kanchi is one of those mutts; but it has attained an All-India importance under the leadership of Jagadguru Ananthacharya Swamiji He is a well-known figure throughout the length and breadth of India and has widely travelled expounding the religious teachings of Ramanuja. The very fact that Swamins of Tirumagiri and Tiruvendipuram acknowledge him as their guru and seek his advice and guidance in matters religious, shows the pre-eminence of the Jagadguru in the religious world. Srimad Gadadardas of Puri attends the ceremony everyday. A scholar from Ujjain delivered an interesting discourse on Bhakti on Tuesday and many other scholars contributed to the discussion. It is the desire of the Swamiji to make the Fanaswadi temple a centre of Hindu culture and Sanskrit learning and he has founded the Gita Patsala with this object in view.

HOLIDAY FOR SOUTH INDIANS

True Copy of Letter No. 5478 F. dated 2nd June 1927 from the Deputy Secretary to Government of Bombay, Finance Department to the Agent to H. H. The Jagadguru, Anantacharya, Swamin Fanaswadi.

Subject:—Holiday for South Indians on the occasion of the installation ceremony of the Vaishnavite Temple at Fanaswadi.

With reference to Your letter dated 26th May 1927, I am directed to State that, so far as employees in offices under this Government are concerned such facilities to attend the installation ceremony of the Temple, as the state of work permits will be give to those who apply for leave for the purpose.

MR. RAHIMTULLA'S PARTY

BOMBAY, June 6.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla gave a dinner party on Monday night at the Taj in honour of Mr. Arthur Parsons, Financial Commissioner for Railways, who is in Bombay for the sittings of the Railway Standing Finance Committee. Besides members of the Railway Finance Committee and officers of the Railway Board, amongst those present were Sir Ernest R. Jackson, Sir P. C. Sethna, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. W. H. Neilson, Mr. Justice Blackwell, Mr. Justice Madgaoker Mr. D. Healy, Khan Bahadur Wacha, Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Mr. N. Merle and Mr. Brayshay.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

	June 7.
Previous Closing Rate	16.07
To-day's Opening Rate	16.08
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	16.13
Difference	+.6

LIVERPOOL

	June 7.
Previous Closing Rate	8.97
To-day's Opening Rate	8.69
Difference	—.28
To-day's Closing Rate	8.67
Difference	—.30
Broach expectation	330 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 7.
Silver Ready	26 3 0
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	26 3 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of Market quiet.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 8, 1927

MALEVOLENT MISREPRESENTATION.

We knew it would come—the vilification of Mahatma Gandhi—from quarters which have been continuously busy with the mischievous process of pulling down instead of building up, from quarters whose contribution towards the achievement of Indian national unity is to dry down one nationalist leader after another in the foolish belief that mud-slinging is the only efficacious method to rouse the country to action. The "Indian National Herald," foiled in its attempts to damage the reputation of those leaders of the Congress whose self-sacrifice and whose single-minded devotion to the country's cause have won them the confidence of Nationalists all over India as men of integrity and character, now falls foul of Mahatma Gandhi. It accuses him of having done a disservice to the Nagpur "Republicans" and also to the national movement. The "Herald" with its myopic vision having been unable to read aright what Gandhiji had to say about Mr. Avari and his movement, accuses the Mahatma with "allowing himself to be misled into issuing a 'fatwa' virtually outcasting Avari and his followers." It deplores his "ill-timed and uncalled-for declaration" regarding the Satyagraha movement at Nagpur. It is only a journal of the type of the "Indian National Herald" which can have the effrontery and the superciliousness to remark that the one man in the country, to whom is due the birth of the Satyagraha movement can make a declaration about it which is "uncalled-for". The readiness and relief with which that statement was welcomed by the Nationalist Press and public opinion in the country are evidence enough that it was neither "ill-timed" nor "uncalled-for." Every true Nationalist admires the courage and self-sacrifice of those individuals who feel themselves called upon to practise civil disobedience, but individual performance is one thing, launching a large scale movement under the auspices of the Congress quite another. In order to launch such a movement it is a matter of elementary caution and necessity to consult the author of the Satyagraha movement, than whom none can know better the limitations as well as the possibilities of that movement.

Mahatma Gandhi made it clear in "Young India" of May 19, immediately after having been apprised of an Associated Press telegram in which Mr. Avari was reported to have said that his movement had Gandhiji's consent and full sympathy, that he had "no recollectiection of having given his consent in advance to Mr. Avari's proposed launching out on civil disobedience in any connection whatsoever." Mahatma Gandhi said further:

> "It is really contrary to my practice to give such consent in advance. I did discuss the theory of civil disobedience with Mr. Avari, for whose patriotic spirit and self-sacrifice I have great regard. I drew his attention to the grave limitations of civil disobedience. He spoke and rightly, with great warmth and concern about the Bengal detenus, and I remember having said, that if some movement in the shape of civil disobedience could be conceived and successfully launched it would be a great thing."

These are the words of Mahatma Gandhi which the "Herald" mischievously misinterprets and on the strength of which it accuses the Mahatma of having issued a "fatwa" and of having done a "disservice to the national movement." We leave it to our readers to judge who it is that is to-day doing a singular disservice to the national movement, the "Herald" with its notorious policy of fomenting disunion and discord, with its egregious habit of calumniating one political leader after another and with its amazing indifference to the realities of the present political situation, or the Mahatma whose counsel and whose support have always been at the service of those who genuinely work for achieving communal and political unity in the country! But it is the plain warning of Gandhiji that there is at present "no atmosphere in the country for civil disobedience" which has evidently roused the ridiculous wrath of the "Herald". Gandhiji said in regard to Mr. Avari's method of compelling attention to the case of the detenus:

> "If I could think of any feasible civil plan for securing the release of these prisoners, I should embark upon it without the slightest hesitation. But I confess I have none in view. My own personal opinion is that there is no atmosphere in the country for civil disobedience. We have fallen upon evil times. The atmosphere to-day is one not of non-violent disobedience but of very violent suicidal disobedience."

We have every reason to believe that the overwhelming majority of Nationalists who believe that India cannot win freedom without some kind of direct action regard Mahatma Gandhi's analysis of the present situation as the right one. We are confident they will resent, condemn and deplore the attitude of a journal which professes to be in the van-guard of the Indian national movement for freedom but which has no compunction whatsoever in misinterpreting and vilifying Mahatma Gandhi. The need of the hour is not to waste time in indulging in verbal denunciations of one another in meetings of the All-India Congress Committee. The need of the hour is not to waste time in finding fault with the decisions of the Working Committee of the Congress. To our mind the need of the hour is to create again, with all the strenuous and persistent constructive work we can put forth, that atmosphere necessary for direct action whose absence Mahatma Gandhi so feelingly regrets. It cannot be created unless the Muslim community as a whole is fired with the same enthusiasm about the efficacy of this weapon as in 1921. It cannot be created until those who are busy at present in denouncing the Working Committee and of the Congress President follow in the noble path of constructive action which appeals to men like Dr. Ansari and Babu Rajendranath Prasad and others of their way of thinking. These stalwart defenders of the Gandhi faith have not allowed themselves to be discouraged. They are carrying on the work of cementing communal unity which has received so many shocks and attacks but whose edifice fortunately still stands. It was the achievement of the Bombay sessions of the All-India Congress Committee that it did begin this work. It is to the great credit of the Congress President, that he is making every effort to promote it. But what are they doing in this direction, they who want more verbal warfare and requisition extra sessions of the A.I.C.C., who little realise the significance of Acharya Ray's warning that "lengthy speeches" by the educated classes while the vast populace in the villages is neglected have not "the ghost of a chance of wresting any political power from Government"?

A FRANK SPEECH.

Dr. Ansari's speech at Delhi on Monday last was both opportune and felicitous. It was a frank heart-to-heart talk that should satisfy all sensible Hindus and Muslims. It was sheer fanaticism, he said, to turn the pettiest incidents into occasions for communal feuds. To the Muslims he said that their Scriptures nowhere enjoined cow sacrifice and that, if they must kill cows at all, they should do so without hurting the feelings of Hindus. He bade the Hindus remember that it was against the whole spirit of Hinduism to take human life to defend a cow. By mutual accommodation in the days of Non-co-operation we had reduced cow sacrifice to a negligible degree, and he asked if we could not do the same now. As regards music before mosques, he pointed out that Islam did not prohibit it nor did Hinduism make it obligatory at all places. Whatever the fanatics may say, we think that Dr. Ansari has stated the position correctly and fearlessly. We wish many more leaders did the same.

Turning to matters political, Dr. Ansari made out a strong plea for joint electorates and described the Bombay Pact as the best safeguard against the annihilation of minorities. The main evil of separate electorates he brought out clearly and concisely when he said: "Because a Moslem had not to canvass for Hindu votes to-day, he did not care for the Hindu point of view and both the communities returned to-day anti-national, bigoted and strong communalists to the Councils." However, with many others, Dr. Ansari thought that at last the dawn of sanity was on the horizon and he hoped that the ratification of the Bombay Pact would usher in an era of peace and goodwill. We share that hope and are not much perturbed by the Sind Mahomedan Association repudiating the Pact and declaring for separate electorates. The decision of the Sind Muslims and that of the Sind Hindu Sabha against the separation of Sind are, one can fairly guess, simulated retorts to each other. With the undoubtedly growing popularity of the Pact the extreme sections of both the communities will not fail ere long to arrive at the happy compromise which the Pact represents. It is necessary, however, that, like Dr. Ansari, other leaders who believe in the Bombay Pact should canvass support for it actively throughout the country. Leaders should no longer allow themselves to be led. In this connection, we are glad Mr. Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A., has, in the interview which we published yesterday, appealed to his co-religionists to adopt a conciliatory attitude and take a broad point of view.

MIDDLE-CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT

There is no census of unemployment here as in England. If there were one, Bombay at least would have revealed some distressing figures with regard to the state of unemployment among the middle classes. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas did not draw an exaggerated picture when he referred in feeling terms, in his speech at the last quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the acute distress and misery prevailing among the middle classes at present as a result of unemployment. Anyone who has to do any thing with office life in this City at present knows how distressing is the spectacle of respectable middle class men, with "dumb driven despair" in their eyes, moving automatically from place to place in search of a job. It is a heart-rending sight and yet the City apparently takes it quietly and no movement is on foot for relief in this direction. Had it not been for the Indian joint family system, there would have been many cases of suicide or even of death through starvation, and even with the joint family system, there is very acute distress, as many an individual comes here from different parts of the country with his wife and children and has no friends or acquaintances or relations to lean upon in times of trouble. After wandering about the streets and in offices in Fort he can only stare at the walls of his two-roomed or one-roomed hovel and draw what "consolation" he can from the hunger-stricken faces of his near and dear ones! Are there no measures which can be adopted for relieving this distress?

THE REAL ISSUE.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA AGAINST CONGRESS.

(BY ANTI-BLUFF.)

The campaign of calumny that is now persistently carried on against the President of the Indian National Congress has at last assumed such an ugly complexion that it is now impossible either to hide or successfully refute the sinister motive of the promoters of this most detestable crusade. The cause of the trouble, as every one knows was the alleged constitutional irregularity said to have been perpetrated by the Working Committee in passing the resolutions justifying the Council policy of the Madras Swarajists and laying down general principles for the future working of the Council programme.

One can understand and appreciate criticisms if they are confined to the constitutional aspect of the question under dispute but when they transgress the realm of decency and begin to react detrimentally upon the interests of the country, then it is the duty of the public to signify their resentment by strongly condemning all those who persist in magnifying what, after all, is a mere difference of opinion on an absolutely domestic affair. I cannot understand how a constitutional question such as the one under discussion could be made the butt of an agitation calculated further to disintegrate the country. The best place to discuss its merits is undoubtedly the floor of the A.I.C.C. and certainly not the public Press or the public platform.

HINDRANCE TO NATIONAL CAUSE.

The responsibility of the Nationalist Press in a subject country like India is several times greater than that of the Press in countries which are free. In a subject country, the Press forms, as it were, the bulwark of nationalist movements and the backbone of nationalist leaders who toil to liberate their country from alien aggrandisement. The Press can lighten the task of these leaders by creating public opinion in favour of the cause espoused by them and more often than not, can give them the correct lead when consciously or unconsciously they get themselves entangled in a muddle.

Deleterious criticisms of the nature that are being indulged in by a section of the "Nationalist" press in this country as a result of the Working Committee's resolutions, do not in any way help the national cause, on the other hand they only tend to create bitterness of feeling in the fighting line, and once the morale of the fighting line is broken, no nation can expect to escape its inevitable doom.

I am inclined to think that when our public men begin to criticise adversely the internal affairs of the Congress, they have in view the traditions set up by the press in the countries of the West. In England where they have a settled system of government, it is both reasonable and justifiable on the part of the Party in opposition to try and wrest the rein of administration from the Party in power, and for this purpose it is quite natural that they have to mobilise their Party organs for virulent propagation of their respective view-points. Although the different parties in England fight against one another on questions touching the internal administration of their country, when it comes to the question of dealing with an external enemy they show wonderful combination in taking deterrent action against their common foe.

It is a matter to be regretted that in this country the Nationalist Press does not even show a tendency to combine even at times of great national crises; on the other hand it has become almost a mania with a number of "Nationalist" newspapers of the variety of the Dalal "Street-Organ" to hit out in all directions except in the direction of the Government. Swayed by Party impulses, these latter do not hesitate to subordinate the interests of the country to the interests and prestige of their respective parties without caring to reflect how much harm they are thereby doing to the nation.

The deadlock created as a result of the Working Committee's resolutions is an instance in point. An alleged irregularity on the part of the Working Committee has been clutched upon as an excuse to rebel against the Congress; the President of the Congress is vilified and insulted; motives of a questionable nature, are imputed to him; he is charged with having made a "mess of the Congress politics," and also with "greed" for power; his actions are cruelly suspected; all his past services and sacrifices have been nullified; all talk of fighting for Swaraj is at a stand-still; no effort is made to organise the villages; the immediate task is said to be to "pull down the oligarchy in the Congress".....And what next? And these are the people who, during the election times, have been dinning in season and out of season the sanctity of the "prestige" of the Congress! Have these people reason? Have they vision?

MISLEADING THE PEOPLE.

Agitations of this nature could be justified if the Indian National Congress is the administrative body in the country, in which case it would be reasonable on the part of the party in opposition to endeavour to overthrow the party in power on any issue that they might consider to be of sufficient importance to the nation. The Indian National Congress, far from being the administrative machinery in the country, has not even achieved that stability which is necessary to enable it to discharge its duty to the satisfaction of the country. It is to achieve this stability, that every patriotic Indian has to work and that stability can only be achieved by going back to villages and taking up the constructive programme.

The immediate issue before the country, therefore, is not whether 'this' resolution of the Working Committee is properly worded or whether 'that' resolution has been correctly interpreted, but whether or not endeavour should be made to bring he Congress to the position it occupied when we were "within an inch of succeeding". Those who raise false issues and mislead the people at this critical period of our struggle should be regarded as the enemies of progress and deserve to be censured by the A.I.C.C. at their next meeting.

CUI BONO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—When last I wrote on Mr. "Horniman's "New Role," my friend, Mr. Bharucha fell foul of me in the white heat of his fervid championship for his hero in distress. I will not invite Bhai Bharucha's attention to the vitriolic outburst of his friend against the one Indian leader whom friend and foe alike agree to respect and who I trust has not been displaced in the heart of Bhai Bharucha by Mr. Horniman. Mahatma Gandhi has practically retired from active politics in disgust and that ought to be enough for any decent gentleman not to sling mud at him. Mahatmaji had realised long before Mr. Horniman turned his gracious steps to this benighted land that violence of any sort or form, in speech, in deed or in action, this country was not ready for and at the risk of being misunderstood, he turned back from Bardoli. If India was not ready for civil disobedience in a single select taluka in 1922, it is certainly much less fit for a non-civil or a violent outbreak all over the country at the behest of an irresponsible "unknown general." And still Mr. Horniman derides Mahatmaji for having uttered words of wise and timely caution against the activities of Mr. Horniman's "general." As though the whole country, or at least every nationalist was bound to follow, even unto death, the childish pranks of men whom it pleaseth Mr. Horniman and his friends to extol!

I do not indeed mean to suggest that in writing as he has done Mr. Horniman has acted to perfection the part of an "agent provocateur," but surely an experienced journalist like him does not need to be told that a Government which could put Mr. Dange into gaol for 4 years for the mere fault of receiving letters from those whom the Government chose to regard as enemies, it would not wait for a second invitation to put all the leaders of India under lock and key for an indefinite period if they chose to express

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THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT.

OBJECTS OF THE LEGISLATION.

(BY R. R. BAKHALE).

III.

One of the primary objects of a trade union is to secure for its members betterment of conditions of life and service which includes, "inter alia," a demand for an increase in wages and reduction in working hours. And it has now been recognised on all hands that, under the present industrial system of large scale production, such betterment can be secured only by means of what is called "collective bargaining." In bargaining collectively with the employers, the methods of negotiations, arbitration and conciliation many times fail and the workers have to resort to the last weapon in the armoury of collective bargaining, viz., the withdrawal of labour which in common language is called a strike. In this process a trade union necessarily interferes with the perfect freedom of relationship between employers and employed and the free course of trade and is regarded in Indian law as provided by sections 120-B and 43 of the Indian Penal Code and section 27 of the Contract Act, as a conspiracy on the ground that its very object is the restraint of trade. The workers go through this process in combination or by agreement; and the fact that they do so in pursuance of an agreement or combination constitutes under the law an offence punishable both civilly and criminally. Similarly a strike involves a breach of contract of service and, therefore, comes under the law of conspiracy. A trade union official can also be dealt with before a court of law if he induces some other person to break a contract of service. In all these activities trade union officials and members are likely to be involved in civil and criminal cases for which damages could be claimed from the unions themselves under the law of agency. It will be thus seen that as soon as

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Notes of the Day.

Calm Before the Storm.

The French Press always watches with great interest and concern the British efforts to keep the upper hand in Egypt and its comments on those efforts often indicate how truly it realises the plight of the Egyptian nationalists. The fact that there was a change of Ministry in Cairo prompted the "Europe Nouvelle," for instance, to remark in mail week that Sarawat Pasha's Cabinet was entering an atmosphere of calm, but that the calm would be short-lived. Recent cables have eloquently testified to the accuracy of this prophecy. The trouble is, says the French journal, that Adly Pasha presided over a Cabinet which in British eyes, "was a nationalist Cabinet with a liberal facade," but it is succeeded by the Sarawat ministry which is also a nationalist Cabinet with a liberal facade. England, of course, does not relish this. Nor does the Wafd party. But 'Europe Nouvelle" draws attention to the saying current in Cairo about the Wafd and its followers, which explains the difficult position of the Zaglulists at present. "The Wafd is an army without a staff, the Liberals who like the British are a staff without an army." This is a situation, by the way, of which our Indian Liberals are also but too painfully conscious.

Dr. Pranjpye on India. La

We are surprised at Dr. Paranjpye's reply to Mr. Giri's criticisms with regard to hours of work on railways and several other places. Is Dr. Paranjpye really unaware of the wide-spread evasions of the law relating to hours of work and the complaint against such evasion in the Assembly? Mr. Giri speaks from pretty long and intimate experience of labour conditions, apart from the fact that he is the accredited representative of Indian Labour. It is rather the duty of Dr. Paranjpye to investigate into the charges set forth by Mr. Giri than contradict them lightheartedly. We are sure Mr. Giri will give an eminently suitable reply to the Doctor.

A Convenient Tool.

The current number of the "Modern Review" quotes from the "official journal" of the League of Nations some significant figures about the appointments in the Secretariat of the League. It appears that the total amount budgeted by the League for its expenses in the current year is divided into 1015 units and it is reasonable to expect that there should be some correspondence between the units paid by each member State of the League and the number of appointments held by the nationals of that State. But what we actually find is that Great Britain and France paying respectively 105 and 79 units hold respectively 207 and 178 posts, whereas most other countries, especially the Eastern ones, hold disproportionately fewer posts than their contributions warrant. Japan and Poland, for example, paying respectively 60 and 32 units, hold 9 and 13 posts respectively. India's plight is the worst of the whole lot. She pays no less than 56 units, but has only 2 posts. Not that, if her posts were doubled or even quadrupled, she would get any real power, but the League Secretariat does afford opportunities for acquiring some intimate knowledge of international affairs. Yet even such opportunities are practically denied to us. It is now proposed by the International Labour Conference to appoint a Correspondent in India. If Mr. Birla's suggestion that he must be an Indian is not accepted, it will be only one more proof to show that India in the League is only a tool of Britain used at her own cost.

The Fellowship Schoo

The Fellowship School, which was opened yesterday by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, seems to be an earnest attempt to conduct a model school in Bombay. The main feature of the school is stated to be the imparting of religious and moral education on broad lines emphasising the essential unity of all great faiths. Arts, crafts and music also figure prominently in the proposed curriculum. It is to be a co-educational school—not a novel feature in Bombay—and there will be a special Montessori department for the very young directed by a qualified English lady trained by Madame Montessori herself. The school is being started under very happy auspices several experienced educationists having promised to teach in it or help it with expert advice. Here is a noble attempt and we wish it every success. Mr. Sastri has blessed the school at its inception and has advised the organisers to forge ahead despite cynical criticism and ridicule which unfortunately attend many a novel attempt. Perhaps a greater danger is the insidious temptation to get into the easy rut of cram and mechanical examinations. But we know the organisers to be sufficiently experienced educationists to resist the temptation. The ideals of the school are unexceptionable, the organisation so far is perfect, monetary help is pouring in and is bound to keep pouring in so long as the school is true to its ideals. The teachers and their pupils have, as Mr. Shastri said, only to forge ahead.

AU REVOIR SASTRI.

SOVIET MINISTER SHOT DEAD

RUSSIAN MONARCHIST'S DARING OUTRAGE

ALLEGED ASSAILANT ARRESTED

VICTIM'S BODY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

LONDON, June 7.

Warsaw.—A young Russian monarchist opened fire with revolver and wounded the Soviet Minister in Poland, as the latter was leaving for Moscow. The Minister was removed to hospital. The alleged assailant has been arrested.

Later.—The Soviet Minister has succumbed to injuries.—Reuter.

SHOT FOR POLITICAL REASONS

LONDON, June 7.

Warsaw.—Soviet Minister's alleged assassin Boris Kowceda is aged nineteen. He fired eight shots, as the Minister was getting into the train at Warsaw to accompany M. Rosengolz who was proceeding to Moscow from London.—

(Later). The Soviet Minister M. Roskow was walking on the station platform in the company of M. Rosengolz, when the alleged assassin Kowceda approached him and fired several revolver shots. M. Roskow fell and some passengers rushed to his assistance, while others seized Kowceda. Several bullets had entered M. Roscow's chest. Kowceda subsequently stated that he had shot Roskow for political reasons.—Reuter.

"COLUMBIA" UNABLE TO RESUME FLIGHT.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT IN BERLIN

LONDON, June 6.

Kottbus.—"Columbia's" flight ended here, Machine being disabled. Airmen were extremely tired and retired to bed. They will go to Berlin to-morrow.

Berlin.—"Columbia" made its second landing at Kottbus, owing to Chamberlain losing his way, and also running short of fuel, of which only enough had been taken on board at Eisleben, to enable him to reach Berlin direct. Airmen were found by Genman machine, which had been searching for them whole morning.

Berlin.—"Columbia" reascended from Eisleben at 9-30 for Berlin, but it did not arrive in Berlin for two hours. Tired and disappointed crowds dwindled, as they were convinced, that premature landing had been effected. This was confirmed by midday news, that aeroplane has landed on marshes of Klinge, nine miles from Kottbus and seventy miles southeast of Berlin and its propeller has been broken and probably it will be unable to resume its flight.—Reuter.

NEW ELECTIONS IN ROUMANIA

PEASANTS' REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CABINET

LONDON, June 3.

Bukharest.—The new Cabinet in cludes four representatives of th National Peasants Party. Parliament has been dissolved, and new elections have been fixed for the 7th of July. M. Stirbey has made a statement, that the Cabinet will defend the constitution with regard to the Throne and the Dynasty.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE MID-AIR COLLISION.

LONGTON BURNT: OPENSHAW DIES OF INJURIES.

LONDON, June 6.

The Whitsun flying meeting at Bournemouth has been marked by terrible tragedy. Aeroplanes piloted respectively by well-known airman, Squadron leader Longton, who recently figured prominently owing to former firing on his aeroplane, and civil pilot Openshaw collided in midair and crashed into flames. Longton was burnt to cinders. Openshaw died of injuries.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 7.

Chamberlain attributes his second forced leanding to the unsuitability of fuel taken on board at Eisleben which caused ignition defects.—Reuter.

Spezia.—Damage to the extent of a million lire has been caused by the fire in one of the biggest jute-spinning factories in Italy which destroyed thousand bales of jute.—Reuter.

MESSENGER WORTHY OF THE MESSAGE.

NOT A MERE AGENT.

CUSTODIAN OF INDIA'S HONOUR.

BOMBAY HONOURS "OUR AMBASSADOR"

Leaders vied with one another in showering tributes on Mr. Sastri on the eve of his departure to the Indian embassy in South Africa. Sir Leslie Hudson on one side, and Captain Solomon on the other, and the Indian leaders between them, represent the All-India tribute to "our ambassador"

"Messenger worthy of the message" was Captain Solomon's eulogium. While Sir P. Thakurdas commenced that Mr. Sastri was "not a mere agent," Mr. Jayakar completed it by saying that he was the "custodian of India's honour." Sir P. Setlna hoped that Mr. Sastri would write a new chapter of Indo-African history and Mahatmaji virtually proclaimed "He alone can save us, and nobody else can".

MAHATMAJI BLESSES SASTRI'S MISSION.

The public meeting to bid God speed to Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri which was held on Tuesday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was a unique gathering. Non co-operators and liberals who on other questions would stand at poles asunder sat on the same platform with a common object, viz to wish bon voyage to the guest of the day. Even the European Association, a body which stands aloof from the Indian political platform was represented by Sir Leslie Hudson who accorded hearty and sincere wishes on behalf of his Association to Mr. Sastri. They all applauded the appointment as the best, while Mr. Gladstone Solomon who is a native of South Africa in the artistic strain expressed a hope that Mr. Sastri would bring about fusion of East and West. Mr. Sastri in reply deplored the dissensions among Indian settlers in South Africa which was going for some time past and hoped with the co-operation of Indians and good will of the Boer Government, he would try to achieve contentment, prosperity and lasting welfare for his countrymen in South Africa.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided in a short speech wished Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri God speed and sent a message of good will and friendliness to the colonials of South Africa through India's ambassador.

Mr. J. B. Petit then read messages of satisfaction at the appointment of Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri from the Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Madras, the Maharaja of Bikaner, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Sir George Paddison, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Dr. S. K. Datta, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and Mr. H. A. Lalji.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

Mahatma Gandhi wrote from Nandi Hill.

> "I wish your meeting every success. The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri embarks upon his arduous mission under the best of auspices. He takes with him the goodwill of all India, and both the Europeans and our countrymen in South Africa are looking forward to his advent. I know that if any man can possibly produce harmony between the Europeans and the Indian settlers, it is certainly Sjt. Srinivas Sastri. May God give him all the wisdom and all the strength he will need in South Africa."

NOT MERE AGENT.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who was the first speaker said they should all mark their appreciation of the sacrificing spirit with which Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri had accepted the offer of the government in his failing health. Mr. Sastri went to South Africa not only as Agent to the Governor General but also as a representative of the princes and people of India. There was no appointment which had met with such universal approval as that of the Agent to the Governor Geneal in South Africa. It took Government of India some efforts before they made Mr. Sastri to accept the post. The success of Habibulla deputation in South Africa was due to Mr. Sastri and he wished Mr. Sastri choicest blessings of God in the uphill task that he had undertaken.

SIR P. SETHNA'S TRIBUTE.

Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna then said:—

The occasion which has brought us together to-day is certanly a unique one in the sense that this is the first time that the Government of India is sending out an Agent General, and he an Indian, to another component part of the Empire, to give effect to the decisions that were arrived at early in the year at the Round Table Conference held at Cape Town between th e Delegates of the Union Government of South Africa and of the Government of India. Indians residing in that part of the Empire have had many grievances which go back to a long number of years. Having been a members of the Delegation myself you cannot very well me to comment on the work done by us. Suffice it to observe that what we were able to achieve met with the approbation of not only those placed in high authority such as the Viceroy himself and the Secretary of State but also such persons as are eminently qualified to speak with authority on the subject such as Mrs. Sarojini Nadiu who is presiding over us this evening, Mr. C. F. Andrews that selfless soul who at this very moment is working amongst the Indians of South Africa for their good and last but not least Mahatma Gandhi. than whom no one understands the situation better. In our Delegation were three Indians and three Europeans and I will emphatically repeat what I said in the Council of State before how that the three European members foughts for the cause of our countrymen in South Africa with as great zest and earnestness as did the Indian members themselves.

Before we left South Africa, friends there both Indians and Europeans and particularly Mr. Andrews did desire that Mr. Sastri might come out as the first Agent. None of us treated this proposal seriously and least of all Mr. Sastri himself. To us it seemed a forlorn hope. Immediately after we landed in Bombay Mr. Gandhi whilst giving his bless ng to the work done strongly urged in l s paper "Young India" that Mr. Sastri hould be sent out as the first Agent. The dea caught on with the general public and from all sides pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Sastri to accept the office. In a spirits of true self sacrifice for it certainly means a heavy sacrifice on Mr. Sastri's part he has answered his country's call in the manner he has done, and we have again reason to be grateful to Lord Irwin for yielding to the popular verdict and appointing Mr. Sastri the first Agent-General.

And why does the Indian public attach so much importance to the appointment of Mr. Sastri. It does so because it judges him from his past record and feels confident he is bound to do remarkably well.

GREATEST INDIAN OF OUR DAY.

South Africans will recognise that we in European community as also in other communities (laughter). He urged the people of India and particularly the press of India to exercise patience and forbearance while the negotiations were going on with the South African Government as Rome was not built in a day. There would be compromise, giving here and taking there, and in all this he said, it was essential to exercise faith, hope and charity and he was sure Mr. Sastri would succeed in ameliorating the condition of his people in South Africa.

CUSTODIAN OF INDIA'S HONOUR.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then said it was the first time in the history of the country that an Indian was going as Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa and also as custodian of the honour and respect of the people of India. Mr. Sastri by tradition, intellect and culture was

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri leaves India to-day for South Africa as India's Ambassador with the best wishes and good will of the entire nation.

are sending to them one of the greatest Indians of our day. Mr. Sastri's appointment reminds one of the appointment of Lord Bryce as Ambassador to Washington. The best history of the American constitution has been written not by an American but by an Englishman no other than Lord Bryce himself. Mr. Sastri has so far not written any history South Africa, but he may yet do so. Mr. C. F. Andrews, who deserves all the praise that is lavished on him for the good work that he is doing amongst Indians in South Africa, is rendering noble service. If he were to continue his stay in South Africa during all the time that Mr. Sastri will be there he would prove a worthy lieutenant. We wish Mr. Sastri bon voyage and all success in his great mission.

EUROPEAN'S MEED OF PRAISE.

Sir Leslie Hudson in joining the chorus of praise which was showered upon Mr. Sastri during the past few weeks said the Government of India had chosen an ideal ambassador in the person of Mr. Sastri. He voiced the views of the Europeans in the city and particularly of the European Association that the men of the type of Mr. Sastri whose one main object was the uplift of the Indian people would always command the support of the majority of the Europeans. He said "majority" as there were "die hards" and "blow hards" best fitted to represent India in her struggle and wished him god speed.

NOT GOING ALONE.

Mr. Mohmed Yakub, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly on behalf of the assembly as well as himself wished bon voyage to Mr. Sastri and assured him that he was not going alone but the hearts and eyes of his countrymen would be always with him. He was sure by his genial nature, sublime personality and reasonable attitude Mr. Sastri would achieve success.

MESSENGER WORTHY OF THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Gladstone Solomon Principal of the Bombay School of Art and a native of South Africa then said:—

I am very glad indeed to be present on this most interesting occasion, and to be allowed to join heartily with those who are assembled here to-day to wish the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri god-speed, on the eve of his departure. Naturally I feel a great interest in South Africa for I was born there, and spent some of the happiest years of my life under the shadow of table mountain. My father's public life was spent in the service of South Africa and I have a brother and many other relatives in that country to-day.

You will see, Ladies and Gentlemen, that my opinion of South Africa is a high one, and so I do rejoice that South Africa is to have Mr. Sastri himself for its first Agent-General for India. I felicitate my friends in South Africa on Mr. Sastri's approaching advent among them. There is no one better fitted than he to carry to that hospitable land the hospitable message of India—a message fit to be delivered by such a messenger, and by none less worthy. Being myself among those who believe in the fusion in bonds of friendship of East and West. I am quite sure that the more the two countries learn to know each other the stronger will be the amity bwetween them.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi and Ismail A. H. Moosa also wished Mr. Sastri success in his mission in felicitous terms.

MR. SASTRI ON HIS TASK.

Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri who was given a tremendous ovation on rising then expressed his sincere gratefulness for the reception which they gave him that evening for which he said he was very proud. The welcome was unprecedented which had confounded him, and nearly deprived him of the speech. "I find it impossible to tell you how much I thank you for the most extraordinary and unparalleled demonstration that I have ever seen. It is not merely that you strengthen me in my work but in addition it is an indication on your part of the task that you expect me to perform. It is when I am contemplating that aspect of the matter that I merely "quail" said Mr. Sastri. He urged the audience to extend the same measure of generosity in judging his work after 12 months which they had prematurely showered that day.

One difficulty was going to dog his footsteps for a long time said Mr. Sastri and pointed how the province of Natal which enjoyed the autonomy in the Union Government had repudiated the agreement arrived at by the India deputation with the South African Union Government. The educational, trade and other social facilities enjoyed by Indians were therefore jeopardised by the rooted hostility of the Natal Government. To overcome these difficulties and reconcile the Natal people from what was now unmitigated ill will to good will was a task of the "trusted ambassador" who was showered with exuberance of language that evening and he wished that "ambassador," every success and good fortune. (laughter.)

DISSENSIONS AMONG INDIAN SETTLERS.

Mr. Sastri then referred to the difference of opinion which was going on among the Indian settlers in South Africa and said in India they were all encompassed with political and social difficulties which had caused anguish and agony of situation but in South Africa their own blood and flesh repeated these Indian conditions which was like "India writ small" there. It was an irony of fate and a strange anamoly he said, that while the opinions of the Indian National Congress in India were flouted by the Government, the South African National Congress which was affiliated with the Indian National Congress was view with the completest approbation by the Government. Their views were regarded as authentic voice of the Indian people and while the Indian deputation was in South Africa they were in constant touch with that body. The work of the deputation was greatly facilitated by the knowltdge, patriotism and self sacrfice of the South African Indian National Congress. He regretted to say that one whole province which was remarkable for its trade and enterprise had seceded from that Congress and had proceeded to set up a provincial Congress. The healng of this difference was happily in the hands of Mr. C. F. Andrews and by the time he reached South Africa his good old friend Charlie as Mr. Andrews was called would settle up the difference. Mr. Sastri impressed upon the audience his diffienlty and said they would realise how a good portion of one year that he was ging for as Agent to the Governor General in South Africa would be occupied in patching up this dissension if conciliation was not effected by that time.

ENCOURAGING FACTORS.

He was encouraged in his mission howver by three factors. Firstly, the Union Government composed largely as it was by the Boer ministers were resolved to stand by the agreement both in the letter as well as spirit. They had already cabled him their intnse desire to see that the agreement was honourably fulfilled. Secondly owing to propitons conditions he was armed with the knowledge and advice of Mahatma Gandhi with whom he had put himself in touch soon after his appointment and who was good enough not only to let at his disposal his intimate experience and unrvialled knowledge but also had sent to South Africa and advice and counsel to the Indians there to regard him (Mr. Sastri) as their spokesman. And thirdly, he knew now how he would be received by his countrymen in South Africa. He was encourgaed by that hope to go to South Africa and hoped that his efforts would bring about contenment, prosperityand lastng welfare to their countrymen (cheers).

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for presiding on the occasion.

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

CONCILIATORY IN PARTS

BARON LLOYD SAYS "UNACCEPTABLE"

ANOTHER NOTE TO BE PRESENTED

LONDON, June 7.

The Egyptian reply to the British Note is conciliartory in parts, but in places requires elucidation. The British Government during the week-end considered the contents. Reuter understands that another note will be presented to the Egyptian Government very soon.—Reuter.

NOTE NOT ACCEPTABLE

Cairo.—There are pessimistic rumours in connection with the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Egyptian army. The Egyptian reply to the British note has been handed to Baron Lloyd who regards the reply as not acceptable.

"Al Ahram" says that the mediaters have failed to reconcile the Residency and the Egyptian Government and asserts that British delay in replying to the Egyptian note is due to the fact, that Britain is considering whether to send an ultimatum or further friendly note. But in any event, the journal declares, that the Egyptian Government will maintain its attitude relying on the support of the Parliament.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CRISIS

BARON LLOYD OBSTINATE.

LONDON, June 6.

Cairo.—Anglo-Egyptian situation is again becoming serious. According to the journal "El Mokattam," Baron Lloyd informed King Fuad on the 4th of June that he was unable to accept the Egyptian reply and communicated to his Government that the British reply was expected on the 7th of June.

"El Mokattam" says that if Britain insists on the acceptance of all her demands the Egyptian Government will throw the responsibility of the decision upon the Egyptain Parliament.—Reuter.

MOVE FOR UNTOUCHABLES' WELFARE

VANKANER, June 7.

An Antayaj Ashram has been started at Vartej where boys of untouchable castes of seven years and upwards are admitted at a nominal fee of rupees two per month for boarding and lodging.—Free Press.

BAKR-ID PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI

INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS TO WORK AS SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS

DELHI, June 7.

As a precaution against disturbances during Bakr-Id, Mr. Johnson, District Magistrate, enrolled this morning over two hundred men of influence from both communities, as special police officers. The Senior Superintendent of Police, promulgated an order, declaring that refusal to obey legal orders given by them or interfering with them, in the execution of their duties would be subject to the same penalties, as apply in the case of regular police officers. The Deputy Commissioner, along with Mr. P. Orde C.I.E., was present at the central police station this morning, and invested each of these special police officers with his certificate of enrolment, and a distinguishing badge, which is an armlet bearing the letters S. P.—A. P.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA

SWAMI'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

NAGPUR, June 7.

Addressing a meeting of students last night, Swami Kumaranand of Bengal said that he was one of the revolutionaries, but since the time he signed the Congress Pledge, he had become non-violent, although he had not taken a vow to be non-violent. He appealed to students to join th e Nagpur "Satyagraha."

Mr. Ruikar, in his closing remarks at the meeting, said that though he wished that adult students should help these movements, they should take part in them after fully realising their responsibilities and consequences of their action.—A. P.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 6.

In view of the coming Bakr-Id, notices have been issued by the Chif Presidency Magistrate under section 144 and Special police force has been posted in different section of the town particularly in the vicinity of mosques.—A. P.

BREACH OF HOURS CONVENTION.

INDIAN STATES' RESPONSIBILITY

DR. PARANJPYE'S GRATIFICATION

LONDON, June 6.

Geneva.—At the Geneva Labour Conference Dr. R. P. Paranjpye expressed gratification of the Government and the people of India at the high honour done to India by the selection of an Indian delegate to preside over the conference. He hoped this was only an indication of the great interest taken all over world in the conditions of labour in India. He was glad to learn of the decision to appoint a correspondent of the International Labour office in India and he also strongly supported the suggestion of Mr. G. D. Birla that an appeal to Indian workers should be made through the vernaculars of India. He referred to the Asiatic Enquiry which was being conducted by the Labour Office and said it would be most useful if a high official such as the Director were to visit India personally.

Dealing with the internal organisation of the Labour Office Dr. Paranjpye observed that a number of people from the Eastern countries were comparatively small and hoped it would be possible to engage a few more people from India, China, Japan and other countries with the object of increasing the usefulness of the Labour office.

HOURS CONVENTION.

Replying to the criticisms of Mr. Giri with regard to hours of work on railways et cetera, Dr. Paranjpye declared that no complaint had been made by the Legislative Assembly that the Government of India was not observing to the letter and the spirit the Hours Convention. The Government of India could hardly be blamed for non-observance of conventions and recommendations of International Labour Organisation by the Native States.—Reuter.

INSISTANCE ON SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

SIND MUSLIMS' DEMAND.

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 7.

At a meeting of Muslims of Sind, Khan Bahadur Bhutto presiding, the following resolutions were passed:

(1) The Sind Muslim Association, while re-affirming their resolutions passed at their meeting, held at Larkana, that Sind be constituted into a separate province with full autonomous Government, regrets that the All-India Congress Committee, assembled at Bombay, have, by their resolution, obscured the important question of separation of Sind by mixing it up with the question of separation of other provinces and have strengthened the opposition to the most important part of the Muslim demand.

(2) The Sind Muslim Association further resolves that in the present state of communal dissentions in India caused by the aggressive Hindu communal activities in India, separate electorates are the only proper and safe methods of securing effective representation of Muslims on elected bodies.

MAHASABHA'S AGGRESSIVE COMMUNALISM.

(3) The Association regrets that the political atmosphere in India has been so much irritated on account of the aggressive communalism of the Hindu Mahasabha and its leaders that Muslims cannot, at least at present, be persuaded to agree to mixed electorates under which the Association feels the Muslim community will not have the opportunity of returning their true spokesmen.

(4) The Association realises that co-operation of all communities inhabiting Sind is desirable for attaining autonomous Government for Sind nd with that object in view, the Association whereby appoints the following gentlemen to discuss with the representatives of other communities and public bodies how to achieve that goal and submit their report to the Association within three months.—Free Press.

SIND HINDUS AGAINST SEPARATION

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 7.

A public meeting of Hindus held at Sukkur a resolution was passed protesting against the separation of Sind from Bombay.

The Hindu panchayet of Shasdapur, a taluk town in Mawazshah district, has also passed a similar resolution.—Free Press.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

MR DEODHAR ELECTED PRESIDENT

POONA, June 6.

Consequent on the impending departure of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri as Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa Mr. G. K. Deodhar has been elected President of the Servants of India Society for the next three years.

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru has been elected vice-President.—Free Press.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN CHINA

PLANS TO EXPEL BORODIN.

CHANG'S TROOPS TO WITHDRAW.

LONDON, June 7.

Peking.—It is announced from Chang-tso-lin's headquarters that negotiations are on foot for a triple alliance between Chang-tso-lin, Chiang-kai-shek and Yenh si-shan, Military Governor of Shansi, based on common opposition to Communism and acceptance of Dr. Sun-yat-sen's principles.

The announcement says that Chiang-kai-shek has initiated negotiations and has urged Chang-tso-lin to withdraw north of Yellow River as it is impossible for him to separate from the Left party as long as Chang-tso-lin's troops are pressing him and adds that in the event of success of negotiations Chang-tso-lin will declare his willingness to hand over political questions to the People's Conference. Chang-tso-lin will insist on expulsion of Borodin and other Russian advisers and Chang-tso-lin's troops are prepared to withdraw northward up to Tientsin-Pukow line as far as Tsangchow, sixty miles south of Tientsin, leaving Chantung troops in their own province while on Peking-Hankow line they would establish main headquarters at Paotingfu while still holding the north bank of the Yellow River.—Reuter.

FOR POLITICAL REASONS

MAHARAJAH OF BHARATPUR CALLED TO SIMLA

AJMER, June 6.

"Tarun Rajasthan" is informed that the Maharaja of Bharatpur is called to Simla for political reasons.—Free Press.

BAIDYNATH TEMPLE PROPERTY.

ALLEGED PUBLIC COMPLAINTS AGAINST RECEIVER.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

In connection with the administration of Baidynath temple property at Deoghar, an application was made yesterday at the High Court before Justices Page and Graham on behalf of the receiver, Mr. Sureshchandra Chaudhari, questioning the legality of the departmental proceedings against him by the District Judge of Burdwan, Mr. A. Ahmed.

Mr. Chaudhari was appointed receiver in 1922 in a case pending before Mr. Cammaide, then the District Judge, on a salary of Rs. 300. The next year when Mr. Cammaide was appointed to the bench, Mr. Ahmed succeeded him as the Sessions Judge. On receiving certain letters of complaint, Mr. Ahmed called for an explanation from the receiver, on the receipt of which the Judge issued a notice as to why the receiver should not be removed. The receiver applied for judicial enquiry, but the Sessions Judge, alleged Mr. Chaudhari, held a local enquiry at Deoghar without giving notice to a witness whom the receiver wanted to produce.

THREAT OF IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE.

Thereupon the receiver sent a telegram to the Chief Justice of Bengal praying for protection against the alleged illtgal proceedings of the District Judge. Taking exception to this procedure the District Judge asked for an explanation from the receiver. The explanation was submitted and Mr. Chaudhari asked for time to hand in a fuller statement. Before that was given, the District Judge, it was alleged, made remarks on the inspection note and threatened Mr. Chaudhari with immediate discharge

The judges of the High Court adjourned the hearing of the case pending the final order of the District Judge regarding the departmental enquiry held by him.—Free Press.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO FLY ROUND THE WORLD

FILMS SHOWN IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Captain G. Malins who will be in Calcutta until June 10 will deliver a series of lectures in addition to showing a film record of the first attempt to fly round the world in 1922. Interviewed by the Associated Press he said that for the first time the Syrian desert had been crossed by motor-cycles. He had experienced no trouble en-route and the machines behaved spleadly. He would visit Burma, Sumatra, Java, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America on his way home.—A. P.

Seven houses were burnt outright and half a lakh rupees damage resulted from a fire which broke out in Shroff Bazar in Sukkur.—Free Press.

Maharaja of Bundi's health is reported to be precarious and the Political Agent has paid several visits to Bundi last week.—Free Press.

BOMBAY PACT--DAWN OF SANITY.

"NEW SET" OF LEADERS RESPONSIBLE FOR MUTUAL DISTRUST.

DIFFERENCES NOT RELIGIOUS.

DR. ANSARI'S CALL TO BURY THE HATCHET.

DELHI, June 6.

To explain the significance scope and meaning of the Bombay Pact, Dr. Ansari addressed a crowded meeting of Hindus and Muslims last night in Queen's Gardens. The speaker began by saying that communalism was eating away the national life of the country and had ruined its trade and commerce. But communal strife and communal hatred like everything else had a limit. He thought that the dawn of sanity was on the horizon today. Hindu-Moslem differences were either religious or political.

COW SACRIFICE.

Speaking about religious differences Dr. Ansari said that no religion in the world sanctioned bloodshed for its own defence, and what were called religious differences were not religious at all, but were given a religious tinge by interested parties. For instance in the matter of cow sacrifice no Islamic tenet called upon the Faithful to kill human beings is they came in the way of cow-sacrifice and similarly it was against the spirit of Hinduism to take human life in order to save a cow. This question, in Delhi, was capable of a number of solutions for which he said he had called a meeting of Hindus and Moslems on the 7th instant at the house of Hakim Ajmal Khan. In the matter of music before mosques the Doctor said that Islam did not prohibit it, nor did Hinduism enjoin it on its followers. The whole question could be solved by understanding other people's viewpoint and respecting their sentiments.

As long as an atmosphere of suspicion was prevalent and each community regarded the other as its enemy no pact or constitution could be of any avail. The responsibility for this mutual distrust and communal hatred mostly lay at the doors of the new set of communal leaders. He appealed to the Delhi public to charge their representative not to leave the meeting of 7th instant till they buried the hatchet. If they succeeded in bringing about communal unity in Delhi, he was sanguine that unity would follow in the rest of India.

DIFFERENCES BASED ON DISTRUST.

After tracing the history of the Bombay Pact, Dr. Ansari dealt with the political differences of both the communities. These differences were based on distrust of the other community. The Doctor said that separate electorates had created an anti-national outlook. Communal mentality was incapable of thinking in terms national. Common electorates were not to be regarded as ends in themselves, but as a means to bring about communal unity. That was the only way to have mutual understanding and, common interests. The Bombay Pact would be the best safeguard against the annihilation of minorities. The Moslems could not maltreat the Hindus in Sind for fear of a similar fate to their coreligionists in Bihar. It would be like the "balance of power," but he believed that such a contingency would not occur and the ratification of the Pact would usher in an era of peace and goodwill. The Pact also allowed absolute religious freedom to all communities.

AN APPEAL.

In conclusion Dr. Ansari made a fervent appeal for the Medical Mission to China. He said that at least in that matter Hindus and Moslems could unite and appealed to the Delhi public to subscribe their quota of Rs. 1,000 and called upon the college students to volunteer for service in China.—A. P.

GOD SPEED, SASTRI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Who could have dreamt that the humble headmaster of a school in Southern India would one day proceed as the Agent General of the Government of India for South Africa? But true to the teaching of the Prophet, the humble Sastriji is rightly exalted, and he leaves these shores with the best wishes of United India.

The Government of India has a strange fascination for the letter "S"—perhaps because it implies Sovereign, Service, and Sir—Knight! We had first Sir Sinha, then Sir Sankaran, Shafi, Sarma, Setalvad and last though not the least Srinivas Shastri.

Of all these high-placed Indians, Sinha and Sastri are so much alike in temperament, outlook, gentility, humility, probity and sincerity. Both have been pillars of the Moderate school, and of the Moderate Conference. Both have been deputed on high errands by the Government of India. Both have received the Freedom of London, and are made Privy Councillors. Both have enjoyed the confidence of the Indian as well as the Imperial Governments.

We know how Sastriji has worked on the Southborough Reforms Committee and the Ackworth Railway Committee. How he has worked as the representative of the Government of India at the Imperial Conference in London; at the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments; and at the League of Nations at Geneva. We also remember how he was deputed by the Government of India to visit New Zealand, Australia and Canada for pressing the respective Governments to remove the disabilities of Indian residents in those Colonies. We are also aware how Sastriji led the Kenya Deputation to England. And how he did splendid work on the Habibulla Deputation. His work in the Madras Council, in the Viceregal Council and in the Council of State is equally known. His silent work as the President of the Servants of India Society is least known to the public in all its details.

In all these high positions and official errands, Sastriji has made himself famous as a first rate speaker and a sincere worker. But like his great Guru Gokhale and his colleague Sinha Sastriji has been too soft in his dealings with officials and with Government. Sweet reasonableness is a great virtue but greater still is a resolute mind that never bends when it is in the right, and stands on the vantage ground of Truth. That was Sir Pherozeshah's "forte." Sastriji, may you emulate it! The bureaucracy in Bihar took the fullest misadvantage of Sinha's softness. May you be spared that ordeal in South Africa from your own circle? Pray note, how gently but firmly and tactfully Mrs. Naidu toured round South Africa and did the spade work for you, as Mr. Andrews is nobly preparing the ground for you, Sastriji.

May I offer a few suggestions? There is a great need in South Africa for

(1) An Independent Publicity Bureau
(2) An Indian Trade Commissioner
(3) An Indian Bureau of Commerce
(4) An Indian Social Service Society
(5) Friends of India Society
(6) And delegates to and from India for closer intercourse.

And now, all India wishes you God-speed. Sastriji, you have the goodwill of the Government, you have the blessings of Gandhiji, and you carry the best wishes of your countrymen to South Africa. May the Lord befriend you and Mrs. Sastri.

God speed—Sastriji—Bande Mataram.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SANCTITY OF TEACHING

MR. SRINIVAS SASTRI ON CO-EDUCATION

An interesting function took place on Tuesday morning at Chowpatty Sea Face, when the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri performed the opening ceremony of the Fellowship School, before a large gathering. Hon. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji presided. Among those present were also Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and Miss Mithan Tata.

The school is situated in a bungalow facing the sea at Chowpatty. Special strees will be laid in the curriculum upon the physical, mental, moral and spiritual aspects of education, and the school day will open with prayers from great faiths, followed by a brief address. Artificial incentives to work and good behaviour such as marks, numbers, prizes and competitions will be replaced as far as possible by natural interest, based on the study of modern psychology. The Dalton and Montessori method of teaching will be adopted to this end with necessary change and modifications as Indian conditions may demand.

The proceedings commenced with prayer. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas then announced the following list of donations:—

Mr. Jiwandas Wagji (from money left for charity by Mrs. Anandji Nanji Rs. 25,000
Mr. Rameshwardas Birla „ 2,500
The Yuvaraja of Mysore „ 1,000
Mr. Hansraj Mulji „ 1,000

MR. SASTRI ON TEACHERS.

Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, in declaring open the Fellowship School said long years ago, he used to teach and he taught somewhat differently from the system, which prevailed at the present time. The rigid idea of school life at that time was connected with the birch, long hours of school and home work and the teacher was looked upon as an instrument of public discipline. Some times, in his travel round the country, he came across his old students who reminded him, that he pulled their ears for coming to school a trifle late or caned them which they deserved. He thought as a teacher, he must have been an object of fear, rather than love. He sometimes felt, that he might have nipped some genius in the bud, by careless suggestions or heedless remarks, which perhaps he ought not to have done. He, therefore impressed upon the management the necessity to select the teaching staff, which may understand the sanctity of teaching and show to the puils that the school was the place for joy and happiness and he would promise a splendid future for the institution.

CO-EDUCATION BOUND TO SUCCEED.

Referring to the experiment of Co-education, which the Fellowship School had undertaken, he refrained to express his opinion as expert opinion differed on the point Co-education was tried in many places with comparative ill success. He thought however that man and woman had common aims and were born alike with identical instinct and capacity with like experience and task, and he therefore failed to understand, why they should have different education. It was just possible, tha ttheir experiment might be ridiculed, but if it was properly tried, it was bound to succeed.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu,

YUGO-ALBANIAN BREACH.

ITALY NOT RESPONSIBLE.

REPRESENTATION TO THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—Newspapers are most concerned at the Yugo-Albanian breach, and the possibility of embitterment of quarrel, between Italy and Yugo-Slavia over Albania the appeasement of which, has already cost European statesmen a considerable trouble. "Le Matin" points out that the present action coincides with the authority being given to the Yugo-Slav representative at Rome, to make conciliatory proposals, in connection with the Italo-Albanian treaty, and hopes, that it may be deduced from it, that Yugo-Slavia does not hold Italy responsible for the events which led to the present breach.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 6.

Geneva.—The Albanian Government has telegraphed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, declaring that its attiude towards Yugo-Slavia has been most conciliatory, but that all its efforts to induce Belgrade to soften harsh terms of its Note to Albania, or to revise its decision to recall its representatives have been in vain.—Reuter.

LACOSTE DEFEATED

LONDON, June 6.

St. Cloud.—In French Hard Courts Championships in the Final of Mixed Doubles Tilden and Senorita De Alvarez defeated Lacoste and Mademoselle Bourgois 6|4, 6|2.

In the Final of Womens Doubles Mrs. Peacock and Miss Heine (Souuth Africa) beat Mrs. Watson and Miss Saunders (Britain) 6|2, 6|1.—Reuter.

HARD COURTS TENNIS

LONDON, June 6.

St. Cloud.—In final of men's doubles of French Hard Courts tennis championships Cochet and Brugnon beat Borotra and Lacoste 2|6, 6|2, 6|0, 1|6, 6|4.

In the mixed doubles final Borotra and Madame Bordes beat Tilden and Senorita De Alvarez 6|4, 2|6, 6|2, (Please read previous result in which Tilden and Alvarez beat Lacoste and Mlle. Bourgois as semi-final).—Reuter.

STANDING RLY FINANCE COMMITTEE

PURCHASE OF ROLLING STOCK

BAMBAY, June 6.

The Standing Railway Finance Committee held their sittings in Bombay this morning at the office of the Agent G.I.P. Railway. Mr. Arthur Parsons, Financial Commissioner for Railways presided over the deliberations of the Committee. Mr. Hayman and Mr. Wrench of the Railway Board also attended the meeting.

The Committee were in session till 5.30 p.m. and it is understood have a strenuous day before them to-morrow also. In the morning, the Committee go out on local inspection.

The main subject considered to-day it is understood related to the programme of purchase of rolling stocks of the different railways for the year. The question of surplus of wagons which figured prominently in the Assembly debate on the Railway Board demand is said to have cropped up. Mr. Arthur Parsons, it is stated, made a statement explaining the position. No purchase of wagons till the year 1930-31 is said to have been the decision recorded by the Committee.—Free Press.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

SUBSTITUTE FOR DIARCHY

LORD SYDENHAM AND SIR MICHAEL'S ANXIETY

CALCUTTA, June 6.

A cable to the "Englishman" states that Lord Sydenham in an article to the "Nineteenth Century and After" expresses the opinion that the only means of safeguarding the treaty rights of the Indian Native States will be to replace the existing Legislative Assembly by a strong Advisory Council to which princes and chiefs can send a number of representatives proportionate to populations they rule. Otherwise, if the Supreme Government is dominated by Indian Politicians the treaties will cease to be effective. Diarchy in the provinces should be replaced by Unitary Executive—Half British and half Indian.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer in an article to the 'fortnightly Reived' urges that the Government in making a daring constitutional experiment which has already caused serious mischief in India are morally bound to consider the effect on the welfare of Indian States. With the coming Parliamentary Enquiry, Native States should be associated.—Free Press.

HOOLIGANS SET HOUSE ON FIRE

TWO PERSONS DIE

SERAJGUNJ, June 6.

It is reported that some hooligans, recently at night set fire to the house of one Mr. Manka Sarkar of Sibrampur after having sprinkled kerosine oil on walls and ceilings of his house. All the inmates of the house except a daughter of Mr. Manka Sarkar, whose marriage was shortly to take place, came out of the blazing premises. Attracted by the piteous cries of the daughter, the eldest son rushed into the room in flames. While carrying out her half burnt senseless body he was caught by the flames and fell into a swoon in the court yard almost burnt. The daughter expired after two days and the son after three days of the occurrence.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA A TIMELY MOVEMENT

MR ARJUNLAL SETHI'S SPEECH AT WARDHA

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, June 6.

Pandit Arjunlal Sethi and Mr. Ghativar came here in connection with the Nagpur Satyagraha. A public meeting was held at Gandhi Chowk before a large audience. Seth Chiranjilal Badajatya presided. The Pandit at first spoke on the political situation in the country and said that the leaders and especially the Swarajists were to a greater extent responsible for the atmosphere as well as the bitter Hindu-Moslim tension. The speaker continued that only a strong fighting programme could keep the country alive. Otherwise there was no hope of any political progress whatever. The speaker further said that Nagpur Satyagraha was a very timely movement to awake the people and the brave General Awari must be congratulated for his enterprise as well as the Government. The Government deserved every condemnation for unjustly shutting him up in jail though the movement is absolutely non-violent and Awari was appreciably non-violent in every respect.

The President on behalf of the Wardha people promised every possible help in men, money and ammunition for the Satyagraha.

PT. MALAVIYA TO SEE MAHATMAJI

BOMBAY, June 6

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Bombay on Monday for Ootacamund.

Pandit Malaviya will make halts at Belgaum and Bangalore, as his weak state of health does not permit long journey at a stretch. He will meet Gandhiji at Bangalore.

Pandit Malaviya has been advised by his doctors and friends to take absolute rest and not even receive any visitors or letters for two months. This is considered imperatively necessary in the interests of his health.—Free Press.

SHOPS TO REMAIN CLOSED ?

DELHI, June 7.

The Atmosphere in the city of Delhi is surcharged with grave apprehensions in spite of the peace measures that have been taken in hand by the local authorities. It is understood that the merchants of the cloth market, Sadar and other local markets, have decided not to open their shops from the 11th instant to the 13th instant. Some people have already sent their families from Delhi.—Free Press.

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MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR

(Continued from page 5).

proposition recommended by the Tariff Board of giving protection by increased customs duty and bounty on the production of yarn. The reasons given by them are not strong enough to convince one of their arguments, and I think the excuse put forward is a lame one. The motive behind the Government's decision is not quite intelligible, but one can safely think that there are some obvious reasons for their taking up such an attitude.

HON. SIR PHIROZE SETHNA'S VIEW

In the opinion of the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna the decision of the Government of India on the report of the Tariff Board must cause immense disappointment to those interested in the cotton mill trade of India. "The Government," he said "have rejected both the majority and the minority reports and propose to remove for three years, as an experiment the import duty on cotton textile machinery and mill stores. The mills that do want immediate relief are not in a state to import additional machinery, so that the gain to them will be next to nothing. Of course, they may save something on their mill stores, but that will be comparatively very little. Again, there is always the possibility that the saving in the duty on mill stores will not go entirely to the consumer, as a great deal of it will be retained by the middleman, namely the mill stores supplier.

Government are evidently relying on Japanese mills doing away with night work before long, which they perhaps consider will reduce the competition at present existing. This is a remote contingency. What we have to look is what is happening in our midst at the present moment. Most mills are still working at a loss and the relief offered is not likely to prove of much help. The Government's decisions are most disappointing."

A BLOW TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES

PROMINENT MILL STORES MERCHANT'S VIEW

In connection with the proposed remission of the duties on textile machinery and mill stores a representative of "The Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Maganbhai P. Amin of Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., a well-known firm of mill stores. The following is the summary of the interview:

The sum of Rs. 85 lakhs which is likely to be the loss of duties for full one year, can be divided approximately as follows: Rs. 30 lakhs against duties on machinery and Rs. 55 lakhs against duties on the imports of sizing materials, dyeing chemicals, bobbins and preparatory parts, etc. .

The immediate effect of the remission of the duties will be tremendously felt on the following Indian industries, which have been newly started with no State help and which are still in the infancy.

(1) Magnesium chloride of Kharaghoda, which has been making headway since the War will have a trying time.

(2) Epsom salt which is barely supporting itself against the keen competition of German and English firms, will have a gloomy tale to tell.

(3) Glauber salt will have the same experience as Epsom salt.

(4) Pickers, picking bands and belting which are of late manufactured and put in the market by some tanneries will also share the same fate, though it would not be so bad as that of the abovementioned chemical industries.

(5) Roller skins will be hard hit by the removal of 15 per cent. duties.

(6) Sizing oils and soaps manufactured in India had a hopeful future, however by the proposed removal of duties, they will not escape the evil effect.

(7) Cotton ropes and bandings manufactured locally will be equally ruined.

(8) Factories for bobbins of fine kinds which are being manufactured in this country, will be compelled to close down, being unable to face the competition of foreign manufacturers.

At present, mill stores merchants of Ahmedabad are importing their stores at Okha. After the removal of the import duties, they will be tempted to import into the Bombay harbour as they will find the benefit of a ready market here, and thus imports at Okha Port will be affected in this particular line of mill stores only.

WRECKING EVEN MODEST RECOMMENDATIONS.

TRADE SURPRISED AT GOVT. DECISION

BOMBAY, June 7.

The decisions of the Government of India on the report of the Textile and Tariff Board have come as a surprise and shock to the industrial circles in Bombay. Until very recently, it was taken for granted that the recommendations of the Tariff Board for four per cent. extra duty and bounty on the manufacture of fine counts would be accepted and given effect to. It is only in the last fortnight, said a leading millowner, we awoke to a feeling that a movement was afoot to wreck even the modest recommendations of the majority of the Textile Board. It is a conclusion which one is unable to resist that the Government of India have gone back on any intention to take favourable action on the recommendations of the Tariff Board and allowed themselves to be influenced by Imperial considerations, and that in the last few weeks. If it were only a question of summarily rejecting the recommendations of the Tariff Board, the Government could have announced that decision in February itself, soon after the report reached them. In his conference with the Mill-owners' Association, Sir George Rainey, it is understood, had given hopes of sympathetic action by Government. Evidently, said the mill-owner, the Government of India have been pursuaded to take the view that in the present disturbed conditions in China, it would not do for the British Empire to give any cause for offence to Japan. Indian interests are, therefore, to be sacrificed to interests of Pax Britanica.

FEELING OF HELPLESSNESS.

Foremost feeling is one of helplessness. At least for the next four years, textile industry has nothing but a dark future before it. The concession of abolition of the duty on machinery and millstores, is no concession at all. Textile industry is in no condition to order out new machinery. If the abolition of duty on machinery is a concession to anybody at all, it is only the British manufacturers and not to the mill owners. Out of Rs. 45 lakhs of duty on machinery and store, Rs. 35 lakhs are on machinery and Rs. 10 lakhs on Stores. Abolition of duty on machinery is no relief to the existing mills while the abolition of duty on stores will not work out even one-eighth per cent on the total cost of production, nor are the Government on firm ground when they argue that established industry should not need protection. They ought to know that manufacture of coarse counts and fine counts are two distinct industries. The machinery that is used for one count cannot be used for the other. As far as India is concerned, the spinning of higher counts is a new industry.

The mill industry in India has contributed crores of rupees to the Exchequer by way of excise duty which should have properly gone to place the industry on a sound footing. It is a moral obligation that the Government of India owe to the industry to help it to survive the present crisis, which is not in any appreciable manner, due to the acts of omission or commission of mill-owners. By their action, the Government of India have given one more proof of the alien interests that predominate the Counsels of the Government of India.

SERIOUS LOSS TO GOVERNMENT.

There would be a serious loss to the Government in super-tax and income tax as a result of their suicidal policy and in their attempt to augment depleting resources, they are bound to affect detrimentally other industries also.

Surprise is expressed in mill-owner circles at the telegram purporting to come from Delhi under yesterday's date, saying that Delhi cloth merchants welcome the decisions of the Government of India on the report of the Tariff Board. This seems, said a mill-owner, evidently inspired propaganda that even before the publication of the report, a news agency should be able to broadcast approval of it and that from a centre like Delhi.—Free Press.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, June 7.

The "Financial News" of which Mr. Hilton Young is editor in a leader expresses the opinion that Indian Tariff Board's Report seems to indicate that India is going to hasten slowly in her tariff policy and will not utilise her fiscal powers rashly, which is the wisest course.

LANCASHIRE VIEW.

The fact that it has taken the Government of India three months to publish the Tariff Board's Report is presumptive evidence that they found the question thorny one, comments "Manchester Guardian". The paper sums up Lancashire's view-point thus: "Lancashire would like to see Bombay mills holding their own against Japanese mills, but it fails to see how that can be accomplished by making Bombay cloths dearer. There is room for more efficient organisation of Bombay mills, and Government of India's suggestions will help to accomplish this, if they are received in the spirit in which they are made."—Reuter.

EFFECT ON AHMEDABAD MARKET

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

The report that the Government has rejected the main recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board was received to-day in the local share market with feelings of disappointment. There was, however, only a small fall in the value of shares. Calicoes, which closed yesterday at Rs. 380, opened to-day at Rs. 376-4, and closed at Rs. 378.—A. P.

IDAR PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD

The first session of the Idar State Subjects' Conference will be held on 12th, 13th and 14th inst. at Idar.

The Maharajah of Pithapuram has been appointed Pro-Chancellor of the Andhra University, in the vacancy caused by the death of the Maharaja of Bobbili.—A.P.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA AND DUTY OF SWARAJISTS

MAKE IT AN ALL-INDIA MOVEMENT.

COCANADA, June 6.

In a statement to the Free Press of India, Mr. B. Sambamurti gives his views regarding Mr. Avari's imprisonment and the campaign of Satyagraha at Nagpur.

The incarceration of Mr. Avari to four years' regonrous imprisonment must send a call to the Congress for immediate action. He has clinched the issue specifically to the release of the Bengal detenus and organised civil disobeidence to the Arms Act for that purpose. The All-India Congress Committee owes a duty to the country now to make it an All-India question.

The Swaraj Party came into possession of the Congress because of the secrifices of the Bengal detenus. The Swarajists owe their present dominant position in the Congress because of the original sacrince of the Bengal detenus and it is only their bare duty now to support the campaign of civil disobedience started by Mr. Avari for their release.

I have, therefore requested the President of the Congress to convene a special meeting of the All-india Congress Committee at Nagpur instead of Calcutta, so that in addition to the important national issues for which the meeting is summoned, this question of Nagpur Satyagraha may be studied first hand, by the members of the All-India Congress Committee, and a substantial measure of support given to the movement by makinag it an All-India question.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meets on the 9th instant at Rajamundry and the East Godavari District Conference at Amalapuram on the 11th.

I appeal to Andhra patriots, who desire to help the Nagpur Satyagraha movement to attend both these functions and formulate necessary steps for continuing a campaign of direct action for the release of the Bengal detenus, broadbased, if necessary, on the issue of complete Independence of India. Personally speaking, I have already intimated that I hope to be at Nagpur about the 20th instant.—Free Press.

REST-HOUSE FOR COOLIES AT RANGOON

SANATORIUMS AND CLINICS PROPOSED

RANGOON, June 7.

The Committee, appointed by the Government of Burma to enquire into the public health of Rangoon, has now published its report. The Committee was presided over by Mr. F. B. Leach, I.C.S.

In the course of their report, the Committee recommend, among other things, the desirability of utilising river water for street cleansing and drain flushing, introduction of a new method for removing the sewage and collection of night soil, appointment of women supervisers to supervise food supplies, exclusion of lodging houses from areas between Godwin Road and Judah Ezekiel Street, erection of chawls to meet this end, imposition of a terminal tax on every male leaving Rangoon by sea and by imposing a cess on export duty on rice, erection of a rest-house for coolies which would accommodate 5,000 of them, near the river, provision by public bodies and firms to provide suitable accommodation of approved type for their permanent residence.

INSANITARY BARRACKS.

The report deals exhanstively with the labour problem and it condemns the insanitary cooly barracks and suggests that the middle classes should be encouraged to migrate to the suburbs by providing cheap means of communication.

The Committee also recommends the opening of a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients, opening of clinics in Rangoon and revaccination of immigrants when considered necessary and the launching of a rat campaign before plague season.

The Committee asks the Municipality to spend more money on their supply of water and the disposal of rubbish; and they recommend to the Government that any application from the Corporation for financial assistance should be sympathetically considered.

Messrs. E.M.Patail and A. Narayana Rao, M.L.C., have each appended separate minutes. The latter mainly deals with the labour proposals of the Committee and criticises some of them.—Free Press.

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POONA ACTIVITIES

KELKAR DEVOTING TIME TO WRITING TILAK'S LIFE.

PAISA FUND RANADE TO BE GAGGED?

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, June 5.

The month of May has ended and with it have ceased many of the activities that kept the Poona public engaged during the whole of the month. The Literary Conference and the Physical Culture Conference were over in the last week, and the Spring season Lecture Series also which continued to engaged the public attention ended with a closing address by Prof. V. G. Kale. The 15th Anniversary Gathering of the Indian Historical Research Institute was continued for three days, most eminent scholars of Maharashtra attending. The termination of all these functions and ceremonies marks the cessation of the spring-time activities of Poona. The month of June has advanced a week. The monsoons have set in, and consequently, Poona has resumed the normal tenour of its life. The schools are opening and the colleges also will open on the 20th inst.

MR. KELKAR'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has returned to Poona from Bombay, where he had gone to attend the Select Committee on Reserve Bank Bill. He is expected to stay in Poona hereafter for a month or so, till July when a meeting of the Select Committee is to be held in Calcutta. He has begun to write the second volume of Tilak's life and he means to devote the whole of the next year to the completion of the huge work which he has undertaken, and which call for all his literary abilities and physical energies. People in Maharashtra also are looking forward with some anxiety towards this volume of Tilak's life and unless it is finished by Mr. Kelkar himself, the people are afraid, none would be able to give a faithful and beautiful rendering of Tilak's political life after 1899. Mr. Kelkar, therefore, has now decided to devote as much of his time as possible to this work.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Though these important conferences are over, there are yet going on somewhat smaller stray activities: e. g. the Theosophical Federation is carrying on its proceedings in the Theosophical Lodge near the Servants of India Society. The Gathering of Theosopists of Maharashtra and elsewhere in Poona is also a usual feature of the city's public life, and this year also, the Federation is being held with its usual enhusiasm and splendour. This year, Dr. Trilokikar has been elected to preside, and the mornings and evenings are devoted to lectures, kirtans and pravachans on the subjects bearing on Theosophy. Mr. V. L. Chiplunkar of Akola, Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Mr. G. S. Marathe and many others from Poona and outside have been taking keen personal interest in the propagation of Theosophy, and though Theosophy does not get a large number of recruits, it does undoubtedly maintain its strength unabated.

Another of the miscellaneous activities is the Provinicial Matang Parishad held in Poona under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. This has been attended by more than 50 delegates from all over Maharashtra, and there is no doubt that it has fired the whole Matang community with the consciousness of the necessity of its upliftment. Messers Bhopatkar and Mate are sparing no efforts in the elevation of this class, and the success of the Conference is certainly due mostly to the organisers being led ably by Mr. K. K. Sakat.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The third notable activity is the Elocution competition which is conducted under the auspices of an Association for the encouragement of Elocution. Four subjects have been set up for discussion and the aspirants are delivering speeches, studied and extempore, on the subjects prescribed. The competition will go on for a week and then prizes will be distributed to those candidates who will be chosen by the judges appointed.

PAISA FUND RANADE.

Since Mr. Ranade who is familiarly known in Maharashtra as "Paisa Fund Ranade" was served with a notice, not to spread certain pamphlets prepared by him, as then would disturb peace in Poona City, he has taken to crying out through the streets of Poona, the contents of those prohibited pamphlets. He is accompanied by two police-men constantly, and all his movements are being carefully watched by Government. Of course, what he shouts out through the streets, is not at all objectionable, nor likely to incite communal hatred, but from the notice served on him, it appears that Government has become unnecessarily apprehensive. Whether this crying out in the streets also will be forbidden by Government is not yet known. But it is said that Government is thinking of taking some definite action. Intelligent people in the City feel that in Poona, there is no necessity for any one to invite such punishment at the hands of Government, and it is understood that even popular leaders have advised Mr. Ranade against such eccentricity. But the police accompany him from street to street, and there is some public feeling as to his fate, though, of course, he is prepared to go to jail at any time and for any length of time.

DAILY POONA-SAMACHAR.

Since "Lokasangraha was stopped, there was no Marathi daily existing in Poona except "Dnyan Prakash." Now from the 1st of June, Dr. S. V. Ketkar of the Marathi Encyclopaedia fame, has started a daily worth two piee. He has got the press and other machinery in readiness, and three or four issues have been published by now. They do not seem to have given much satisfaction, however, to the seriously minded reading public. For in the first place, the paper stands for no political party except that of the Editor himself, and in the second place, in respect of criticism and comment, it sinks to a level which makes the reader throw away the paper in disgust.

THE INDIA TRADE UNION ACT

(Continued from page 6).

the trade union begins to work the principle of collective bargaining, the ordinary law of the country obstructs its working in every possible way. It has, therefore, been recognised as the fundamental principle of sound trade union legislation that, so long as the present industrial system results in doing social injustice to the working classes, the latter must be protected from the risks of the liabilities of the ordinary law in doing their legitimate and "bona fide" trade union activities on the principle of collective bargaining. The first object of a sound trade union law is, therefore, to immunize a trade union, its officials and members from the common law of conspiracy both in its civil and criminal aspects, the law of tort and the law of agency and thereby allow them to carry on their activities so as to enable them to attempt to remove, at least partially the social injustice from which they suffer.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

Experience of the Western countries in the development of the Trade Union Movement has shown that not only are the conditions of life and service of workers in one place determined by the conditions of life and service at another place in the same country, but that they are also governed internationally. Internationalism has now become an important aspect of the Movement; and with it the scope of collective bargaining is considerably widened. For the collective bargaining to be successful one trade union has to go to the rescue of another trade union in times of difficulties and help it both financially and morally and at times one union has even to declare a strike of its own members in sympathy with workers of the other. If a trade union law fails to provide for such mutual help being given by one union to another, it will defeat one of the important objects of such legislation and narrow down the scope of the legitimate trade union activities.

LIGITIMATE ACTIVITIES.

The third object of trade union legislation is the recognition of the principle of trade unions taking part in political activities and spending their monies over them. If collective bargaining is necessary for securing betterment of the conditions of life and service, protection of law and ameliorative social legislation have been also found to be equally necessary for that purpose. This can be best secured by bringing adequate and effective pressure upon the legislatures and local bodies which can be done by sending trade union representatives to them. To conduct elections to the legislatures and local bodies and spend trade union monies on them have, therefore, become an important activity of the Trade Union movement in England and the law has provided for it. Beneficial measures such as sickness, unemployment and death benefits, old age pensions and the like, undertaken by a Trade Union in the interest of the working classes, have also been considered as a legitimate trade union activity and have been provided for in most of the trade union laws in the West.

These are some of the important and *bona fide* activities of a Trade Union and the legislation which provides for them can be called a sound trade union legislation. If trade unions are considered to be inevitably and deserve to be developed on sound and healthy lines, the law to be enacted should be such as would give sufficient scope to the trade unions to develop themselves on healthy lines and carry on their functions. To the extent to which it fails to achieve this object, to that extent the law must be considered imperfect.

OBJECTS OF REGISTRATION.

In addition to these provisions allowing trade unions to conduct their activities in a legitimate way and develop themselves on healthy lines, the trade union law also provides for registration of trade unions. One of the main objects of registration is to give the Unions a corporate capacity. The registration enables them to acquire and hold both moveable and immoveable property and to contract and to sue and be sued. This provision at once places the trade unions in the position of responsibility and gives them a recognised status in the eyes of the industrialists and the public. Further, registration is also generally intended to regularise the administration of trade unions in such matters as their rules and regulations, aims and objects, safe custody of funds, good accounts and audit and the like and to submit certain periodical statements to Government. It gives the trade unions a few privileges such as exemption from income tax and some times facilitates the recognition of unions by the employers. Protection of trade unions and their registrations may thus be said to form complementary parts of each other; but they cannot be said to be inter-dependent. Protection is accorded to trade unions to enable them to conduct their activities without any obstacle from the ordinary law of the country and registration is meant to give them a corporate entity and to regularise the administration of trade unions. Being complementary of each other, they are generally included in one piece of legislation. But if this convenience is sought to be utilised to make protection and legislation inter-dependent, that law cannot be called a sound trade union law meant to satisfy the conditions under which trade unions have to work.

CUI BONO.

(Continued from page 6).

sympathy or co-operation with such incipient rebels. Besides if Mr. Horniman and his friends are 100 per cent. sincere, why do they not join the ranks of General Avari? Surely the proof of the pudding lies in the eating thereof and Mr. Horniman has a much easier alternative to silence his critics than to attack Mahatmaji.

I do not know how Mr. Bharucha's sense of logic will take this. But before he takes up his pen to reply to this, may I put it to him if he considers every "nationalist"—himself included—as bound to follow any wild goose chase that any-wild-cat-schemer—should choose to lead without the approval or authorisation of a central national institution, and if not, whether he would merit censure in the columns of any journal styling itself sensible as well as patriotic.

It is useless to add whether Mr. Bharucha and his like would prefer Mr. B. G. Horniman to Mahatma Gandhi to voice the correct Indian sentiment on questions of such grave importance to the very existence of the nationalist movement—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS AT LAHORE

LAHORE, June 6.

Enquiries made of the jail authorities this afternoon regarding the escape of six convicts from the Lahore Central Jail show that one of the alleged escaped prisoners has been re-arrested by the police about seven miles away from Lahore, and that a vigorous search is being made for the others. Meanwhile, an official enquiry is proceeding into the circumstances of the escape. It is stated that the escape was made by the prisoners breaking the masonry which supported the iron bars, and making a hole large enough for them to crawl through.—A. P.

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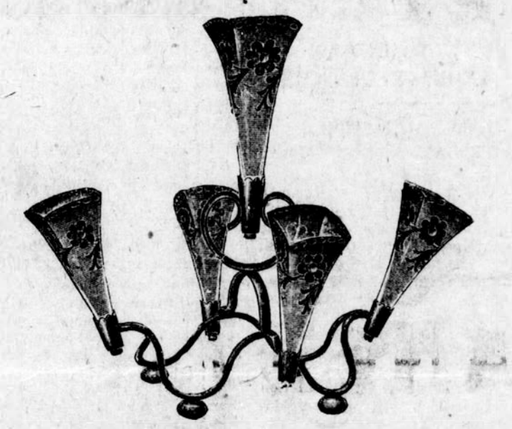

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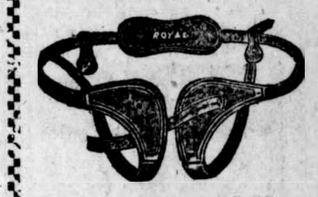

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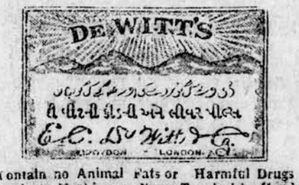

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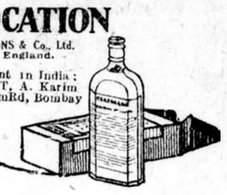

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BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

TIME FOR A DEFINITIVE SETTLEMEN

A correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" contrasts the present "period of pacification and tranquilisation" in Egypt with the conditions two years ago, and expresses the opinion that the opportunity now exists for the definitive settlement of relations between Great Britain and Egypt. Two years ago, he writes, Ziwar Pasha, regarded as a protege of Great Britain, could count on virtually no popular support, and was compelled to govern without Parliament. To-day Egypt has a Ministry which has behind it nearly the whole of the country. The correspondent proceeds:—

Thus on the Egyptian side the conditions are promising for the initiation of negotiations. On the British side, however, there does not seem to be the inclination or the necessary foresight to push ahead to make a begining with negotiations. The present High Commissioner, used to Indian administrative methods, imagines that the Egyptian situation is comparable with that of India. Thus there is a danger that the psychological moment for negotiations may pass, and that the present provisional situation may call for force to maintain it if it is not to give way to a resurgence of the unrest of five years ago. The signs are already appearing of the beginnings of unrest, directed at present not against Britain but against the European Powers in general, over the Capitulations. This agitation, however, may very easily, as has happened in China, make Britain the scapegoat for a much more general attitude of all the European Powers, especially as in Egypt there is a tendency, understandable in view of past history, to seek the roots of all evils in Anglo-Egyptian relations.

DOMINION STATUS.

Two means exist for the solution of the problem of Egyptian independence; both of them have lately been under discussion both in Egyptian and in British quarters. One is the entry of Egypt into the British Commonwealth as a completely autonomous and independent State with the rank of a Dominion. As a Dominion Egypt would have much more internal independence than she has to-day. She could also, as British constitutional law now stands, maintain her existing representation abroad. As a British Dominion she would also be an independent member of the League of Nations. At the same time the problems of Egypt's security and of Empire communications would be solved. The Egyptian army inadequate for the protection of the country, but any increase in its strength would mean a financial burden which would block the way in the much more essential fields of education, public health, and social welfare. If Egypt became a British Dominion the British navy would naturally carry out the defence of the Egyptian shores and of the Suez Canal, just as it defends the other Dominions. In the treaty between Great Britain and Ireland of 1921 it is expressly laid down that the defence of the shores of Ireland is to be carried out by the Imperial navy, and this and other provision of the British-Irish treaty of December, 1921, could be embodied in treaty arrangements with Egypt.

This applies particularly to the provisions that the port defence works at three points of the Irish coast shall continue to be under British military control, and that in the event of war or the danger of war the Free State is bound to place at Great Britain's disposal the ports and other establishments necessary for the purposes of defence. Similarly it could be agreed between Egypt and Great Britain that certain points in the Canal zone should continue to be under British military control, and that in the event of war or the threat of war Egypt should show an accomodating spirit in meeting the needs of the British military authorities in its territory.

A difficulty exists in the fact that Egypt like Mesopotamia, which may later be in a simliar position is a kingdom under a dynasty of its own. The present King is thoroughly unpopular, and the republican form of government seems to-day entirely acceptable to Eastern States; but the incorporation of Egypt as a Dominion in the British Commonwealth would be a difficult problem, the solution of which would tax the inventive and elastic political talents of the British

INDEPENDENCE.

The other solution offered is the admission of Egypt as a sovereign and independent State into the League of Nations. Many leading Egyptian politicians would be glad to see this done in September next. But no steps towards this have, yet been taken.

A British military control of the Suez Canal sanctioned by the League of Nations would be more acceptable to Egyptian national sensibilities than the existing system. While preserving external independence and full internal autonomy, the Egyptians have already accepted a certain measure of British influence, especially over the defence of Egypt. British co-operation in securing the admission of Egypt into the League would still further strengthen the inclination of the Egyptians towards accommodation. The evacuation of British troops from Cairo and their withdrawal to certain points in the coastal and Canal zones, a change in the titles of the British high Commissioner in Egypt and the modification of his precedence, a precedence which is being specially emphasized by the present holder of the office, and the co-operation of Great Britain in the removal of the Capitulations might place British-Egyptian relations on a more reliable basis than is offered by the existing independence Declaration of 1922.

In both these solutions the most difficult point is the Sudan. Dominating the upper waters of the Nile, the ruler of the Sudan can at any moment cut Egypt's vital nerve, and can so impose his will on her. Apart from this, the thinly peopled Sudan offers a field of emigration for the closely settled population of Egypt. The Egyptian cotton planter also fears the competition which is beginning from the British cotton plantation companies in the Sudan. If Egypt is to become a Dominion, the Egyptian press already declares that it can only become one in association with the Sudan. But this is opposed by influential cotton circles in Great Britain. In the existing favourable and peaceful atmosphere, however, there might perhaps be discussions and the discovery of solutions which a little while ago would have been impossible and unacceptable, and which at a later date might prove unrealisable except at the price of considerable sacrifices.—"Manchester Guardian".

WANTED PRACTICAL POLITICS

NOT NEWSPAPER STUNTS

"Anti-Humberg" writes in the "Mahratta":—

Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman—that sounds impressive has takekn umbrage at the resolutions of the Working Committee exonerating the Madras Swarajyists on their "volte face." And as was to be expected he has directed his battery against all and sundry who control the Congress organisation.

Mr. Horniman may believe the country is ripe for civil disobedience. But the sage of Sabarmati, the apostle of that barren creed, knows better. Mr. Horniman cannot create an atmosphere by newspaper 'stunts' which can edify and entertain the multitude but cannot enthuse the people that count. For instance, the temper of the people, the masses included, asserted itself at the time of the general election to legislatures. Mr. Horniman has not benefitted by that experience nor by the subsequent happenings.

"The Indian Natioal Herald," under the inspiration of Mr. Horniman, has been shrieking of the utility of that coarse garment, but we have yet to see the spectacle of Mr. B. G. Horniman himself donning it as a religious duty. If ceremonial occasions only are to be graced with spotless Khaddar, it is easy for everybody to sport it about without making a fetish about it. But, then why this insistence on the Khaddar franchise and the formality of having every hand-woven Khaddar for the sake of just satisfying a whim? Mr. Horniman, for instance. I am told, is successfully perpetuating that race of arrant vakils depicted in Mr. Varerkar's drama "The Slaves of Convention," by attending public meetings in Khaddar lungind Khaddar "kudta" to be discarded immediately he gets into his office. The fascination of English costume has been irresistible; so also the temptation to play to the gallery at the cost of flourishing contradictory tastes. I have heard it said by one of his "chelas" that it is enough for India that one European should be ready to don Khaddar every on occasions. The argument betrays our slave mentality condemned by the Mahatma. It is all-right to go on singing halelujahs to the cult of Khaddar and talk rhpsodics on the subject. Many have been doing in the same strain, though not to their credit.

Mr. Horniman to be a little honest in his utterances and his personal conduct, should have set an example worthy of him and given us a concrete display of these two virtues—example and precept—together. That would have done better service to India which he loves. That would be in conformity with honesty. Our politics has been worked in that style for some time, in fact since Non-co-operation was launched. That set the fashion to look at every person who was not with Gandhi as being against Gandhi and against the freedom of India. That was a tall yarn, but since it mustered strength, even people likek Horniman find it difficult to get over this passion of doing contrary things at one time. If Mr. Horniman is sincere in his protestations about the utility of Khaddar—when I used it I found it bad for wear and had to pay four times for it—let him show it to us by spinning yarn instead of spinning varns about it. Though it would be madness to waste his time, I would welcome his new activity as a token of honesty.

In the meanwhile let us hear less about this cult and hear more about practical politics.

UNITY--THE SUPREME NEED

THE "MAHRATTA" ON WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

The "Mahratta" writes:—

The hue and cry that is being raised at present against the Working Committee is, therefore, absolutely unjustifiable and harmful to the causing of unity. The Working Committed did the right thing in passing the resolutions at Bombay which are made the tarbet of the broadside-fire by the orthodox Non-co-operators. The interests of the country demanded these resolutions. Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar deserves really the thanks of the country for his untiring ecorts to facilitate the closing of the ranks of the Congressmen. He also made no secret of his motive. We, therefore, hape to raise a note of warning to our friends of the orthodox school of thought that in their hurry to condemn the action of the Working Committee they are themselves diving in waters beyond their depth. What is needed at present is not a return to the old boycotts but a return to the old-days of unity and virile propaganda. No victory can crown our ecorts unless unity is established in the country. No price is too great for it. The Hindu-Moslem unity which is being brought nearer, will be destroyed if once again the country is torn up into Congress fights. Without initiative there can be no success and there can be no initiative taken unless there is unity.

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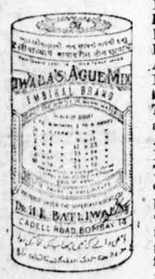

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SHIVAJI'S STATUE.

EMORIAL COMMITTEE'S ARBITRARY ACTION

"BOLT FROM THE BLUE" FOR ARTIST MHATRE

Interviewed in connection with a message appearing in the Press, purporting that the order of the Statue of Shree Shivaji, placed sometime back, with Mr. Mhatre, has been cancelled by the Committee of Shree Shivaji Memorial, Mr. Mhatre who was very much perturbed and dejected, stated that the message came upon him as a "bolt from the blue." Asked to state the reasons for such a drastic measure on the part of the Committee Mr. Mhatre said:—

The movement for having a statue of Shri Shivaji was started about ten years ago by Srimant Kashe Saheb Powar of Gwalior and the late Mr. Kasherao Jadhav of Baroda. It was their intention to entrust the work to me. Subsequently their late Highnesses of Gwalior and Kolhapur took a very prominent lead in the movement and their late Highnesses of Gwalior and Kolhapur had also promised to give the work to me.

Thereafter His Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur died. The late Maharaja of Gwalior, owing to some differences resigned from the Committee, and before he went to England His Highness told me that if he were again to associate himself with the movement he would certainly see that the work would go to me. However, he proceeded to Europe and unfortunately died there. Subsequently H. H. Sir Rajaram Maharaja of Kolhapur took the lead in the movement and he also was kind enough to entrust the work of the statue and the design of the pedestal to me, on condition that I should execute the work on or before 31st of March 1927.

AGREEMENT WITH THE COMMITTEE.

According to the agreement I prepared a clay model and was duly approved. The only thing left for me was to cast mould into bronze. I was anxious, however, to make the work as perfect and artistic as possible and I continued to give finishing touches to the same.

A meeting of the All-India Shri Shivaji Memorial Committee was held on the 20th February last when I was present. At this meeting a letter written by me was read. In the said letter it was stated by me that I was working day and night at the model of the statue of Shri Shivaji and that the work being a great piece of sculptural art I would have to work with infinite care and assiduity and therefore the greater the time taken the greater are the possibilities of its artistic success, and I would see that the statue should be finished as soon as it is humanly possible within the time. I further stated therein that no one would be more gratified than myself at the speedy execution of the statue in bronze. However, I made perfectly clear in the said letter that in order to achieve this artistic success some more time was essential and that it would be very difficult for me to give an approximate date thereof. Further I wrote that on seeing the progress of the work for a month more, I will be able to inform them of the exact date of the delivery of the statue. My letter was considered in the Committee and it was even suggested in the Committee that I should give the statue on or before Dussarah i.e. 12th October 1927 and till then the unveiling ceremony of the statue be postponed. I was then asked to state the time, when I would be able to finish the work and I informed the Committee as stated in my afore said letter that I would give after a month the definite time within which work would be finished. Subsequently thereafter I was much surprised to receive a letter of the 14th March last from the Dewan of Kolhapur giving me notice that if I failed to fulfil the agreement in the proper time i.e. by the appointed date His Highness will be free to reject my statue.

Shortly after the receipt of the said letter, Rao Bahadur Latthe, the Dewan Saheb of Kolhapur saw me at my studio at Vile Parle on or about 23rd March last and discussed with me about the statue and asked me definitely when I would deliver the statue. At this I told him definitely that I would be able to give the statue on or before Dussarah. At this the Dewan Saheb asked whether I was sure that I would deliver the statute on Dusarah, to which I replied in the affirmative. Thereupon he asked me to write a letter to him to that effect. Accordingly I wrote to the Dewan Saheb on the 24th March last informing him that the statue will be delivered before Dussarah. It is therefore not at all true as reported in the press that I had not given as yet any definite date or month when the statue would be completed. My letter of the 24th March last will speak for itself.

I say that the delay was caused owing to my anxiety to make the work as perfect as possible and that from what happened at the meeting of the All-India Shri Shivaji Memorial Committee on the 20th February last as stated above would go to show that I had very reasonable and substantial grounds to assume that the Committee did grant me a further extension of time for the completion of the statue.

ASTOUNDED AND SHOCKED.

Yesterday, I was greatly astounded and shocked to read in the press about the resolution of the All-India Shri Shivaji Memorial Committee passed at the meeting held at Kolhapur on the 28th ultimo that the Committee cancelled the order of the statue entrusted to me and placed the work with another sculptor giving him one year's time to execute the same from the date thereof. The resolution appears to me very strange and harsh, to me. In view of the fact that my statue which is almost now complete and will be ready on or before Dussarah (i.e. within four months) should be rejected and preference be given to another sculptor who would be not ready with it for another eight months even after the delivery of my statue on Dussarah, I leave the public to judge for themselves all this.

As regards the completion of the panels, I am sorry I cannot say whether they are ready or not. But so far as the work of the pedestal is concerned (which has been designed by me free of cost) even the same I understand is not yet half complete. From the above facts the fair-minded public will see and judge for themselves that under the circumstances whether the All-India Shri Shivaji Memorial Committee was justified in going to the bitter length of cancelling the order on which I have been working for the last one year, at great cost and labour. It would not be too much for me to say that my work has been viewed and approved not only by the experts but also by general public and press. Even His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay took a keen interest in my work and expressed his gratification of my work when H. E. visited my studio."

WOES OF A NON-REGULATED PROVINCE.

ONE MAN'S RULE IN AJMER

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AJMERE, June 3.

Although the British Government has granted the 'boon' of the blessed reforms in this country resulting in a grim struggle for loaves and fishes and an acute contest for communal aggrandisement, yet unfortunately the political condition of Ajmer-Merwara has not seen any change for the better, since it remains a non-regulated province as it was about a century ago.

ONE MAN'S RULE.

The Commissioner here is not only the head of the Judicial and Executive Department, but he is also the head of the department of Jail, Education, Hospitals, Revenue and also District Board and Municipality. In short he is the controlling authority in every department and he rules the destinies of about five and a half lacks of people in this province. It would be difficult to come across such a type of one man's rule elsewhere. It has been a long felt desire of the residents of this benighted province to participate in the benifits of 'reformed' Government but despite their feeble agitation in the past the Government does not seem to pay any heed whatsoever. Now that the Royal Commission on Reforms is expected to visit this country, it is high time for the intellegentsia of this province to make organised and vigorous efforts to put forth their view point before it.

ENORMOUS LIQUOR REVENUE.

While strenuous efforts are being made in other parts of the country towards total prohibition, Ajmer-Merwara is steadily progressing the other way by showing increased sales of liquor. Some ten years back the revenue from liquor was not more than about a lac and a half, but now it tops the list and is about seven and a half lakhs of rupees. This increase is said to be mainly due to the untiring and vigilant efforts of Rai Bahadur Pandit Peyrei Lal, Excise Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, who in his turn has not been forgotten by a grateful Government. The same Rai Bahadur has now been invested with the powers of Income-Tax Collector probably with a view to enhance the figures of Income Tax with the same rapidity as he did in the Excise Department. The habit of drinking has not only enveloped the labouring classes but it is also getting in vogue in fashionable society to the accompaniment of the game of bridge.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee regarding the abolition of the post of the Inspector-General of Police has been shelved by the Local Government as well as by the Government of India, as it would have resulted in the reduction of the highly salaried post which is the close preserve of a European; while the post of an Indian Revenue E.A.C. has been abolished and his work is being performed by European Assistant Commissioner who being not conversant with Hindi and Urdu could not be expected to fathom the intricacies of Revenue and Tahsil work. It is a general complaint that the Revenue and the Tahsil staff need a closer supervision to safe-guard the interest of the poor and ignorant cultivators.

THE LABOUR WORLD.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF ORGANISATION.

Mr. Jhabvala writes:—

Now that the G.I.P. Railway Employees' Union at Matunga and another at Parel are being fast organised, a preliminary meeting of the General Staff of the same railway line was held at Kurla on Sunday night at 10 o'clock under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala. Representatives of the staff on the line were present. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. Spratt and Mr. Mistry whereafter all the staff present became members. A large number of complaints were submitted by the staff present before the meeting. Another meeting will be shortly held to further agitate the cause. All are requested to communicate in the above matter with Mr. Jhabvala, G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union, Parel, Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Bombay any day.

KALYAN RAILWAY WORKMEN.

A correspondent from Kalyan writes to say that on Monday evening Mr. Jhabvala accompanied by Mr. Spratt and Mr. V. F. Rele visited Kalyan in the afternoon for organisation of Railway workers and a good deal of enthusiasm prevailed all through.

PAYMENT OF STATION MASTER.

Mr. Jhabvala writes on behalf of the General Staff Union of the G.I.P. Railway workers that among the numerous irregularities witnessed on the line is one pertaining to payment to Station Masters at different places. The grievances of the Mofussil Station Master is greater than that of the Station Master made under the eye of the management at some of the more prominent stations such as Victoria Terminus. The plight of the non-grade station masters is miserable. Their maximum is Rs. 85 now. The Station Master has a fairly good social position but it cannot be maintained on such a meagre salary which is commonly given to more ordinary typists or general clerks in Bombay City. These non-grade men have worked over a quarter of a century and even on busiest stations and have often put in double and trible duties such as of Station Master, coaching clerk and even of coolie but they are not transferred to graded line.

Signallers who were once the assistants of these station masters are now having higher salary and getting regular yearly increments but that is denied to these station masters.

PORT TRUST RLY EMPLOYEES UNION

On Wednesday the 1st June 1927 an enthusiastic meeting of the Bomaby Port Trust Railway Workers was held at Rawji Soojpal's Maidan, Frere Bunder, when Mr. O. E. Godfrey presided. The full text of the work done during the last two months was briefly explained to the members by the Hon. Secretary Mr. Parab. Among others Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Spratt addressed the meeting in suitable terms and explained the present condition of labour and achievements through the unity.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala when he addressed the men on the present helplessness and appealed every one to demand for their legimate rights.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. "This meeting of the Port Trust Railway Workers emphatically protest against the action of the Port Trust authorities in not granting increases and promotions to the wage employees in different grades due to them though there has been found no justification on the part of the employers to withdraw such lawful increments. The meeting notes with further dissatisfaction that though such increases have been sanctioned, yet they are not actually, granted and therefore calls upon the members of the Board and Trustees to look into these existing conditions."

2. "This meeting earnestly request the Chairman to grant the men's demands as regards 20 days casual leave, furlough leave, free passes and P. T. O's over all Railways, revision of grades of all staff right up from Yard Foreman to office boy, extra allowance for Sundays and holidays, suburban free passes and fundamental leave rules."

3. "This meeting thank the Board of Trustees and the Chairman for having allowed the men to accumulate the ordinary leave to the extent of three months."

4. "The Union puts on record its senses of regret at total neglect of the Port Trust Railway Employees by the authorities in not satisfactorily replying to the various complaints and representations forwarded to them from time to time and takes this opportunity of informing them that the Union shall not be responsible in the event of men growing excited due to increasing discontent.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

The annual session of the Communist Party of India was held in Bombay on Tuesday the 31st of May. After the adoption of the Executive's annual report and a constitution of the party, following office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected:—

Presidium. (1) Com. Muzaffer Ahmed (2) J. P. Begerhatta (3) G. R. Darveshi (4) K. S. Iyanger (5) Com. Dange if willing to sign the party creed. Gen. Secretary S. V. Ghatey, Treasurer S. H. Mistry.

Executive. (1) Com. Singayvellu (2) Hasrat Mohani (3) R. S. Nimkar (4) M. A. Majid (5) K. N. Joglekar (6) S. N. Tagore (7) A. Halim, (8) S. D. Hasan.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1. The Communist Party of India looks up to the Communist Parties of the World, as well as to the International, for lead and guidance in the work undertaken by this party, in this country.

2. The Communist Party of India desires that a delegation composed of Coms. J. P. Begerhotta, Muzaffer Ahmed, R. S. Nimbkar do travel in Great Britain and the Continent to study labour conditions of those countries. The delegation shall submit a report to the party.

3. This party emphatically condemns the Imperialist designs on China and sympathises with the Chinese in their struggle for securing economic salvation.

4. This meeting of the C. P. I. condemns the Anglo-Soviet rupture brought about by the conservative Govt. as one of the many attempts of Imperialism to drive Russia on the verge of a war.

5. This Party considers the present Trade Union Bill introduced in Great Britain as a direct challenge to the rights of Labour to unite against capitalists and assures the working class of great Britain, of its fullest sympathy in their struggle against capitalist aggression.

6. Whereas in the opinion of the C. P. I. it is only the dynamic energies of the toiling masses that can bring 'Swaraj' to India and whereas the present Burgeors leadership in the Congress has proved itself to be gradually compromising with imperialism and as such, is directly in opposition to the interests of the masses, this party calls upon all its members to enroll themselves as members of the Indian National Congress, and form a strong left wing in all its organs for the purpose of wresting them from the present alein control.

This party further calls upon the communists to co-operate with the radical nationalists there, to formulate a common programme on the lines of the following minimum programme laid down by this party (a) Complete National Independence, and the establishment of a democratic republic based on universal adult suffrage.; (b) Abontion of landlordism; (c) Reduction of land rent and indirect taxation, higher incidence of graduated income-tax; (d) Modernisation of agriculture with state aid; (e) Nationalisation of public utilities; (f) Industrialisation of the country with state aid; (g) 8 hour day and minimum wage.

For the promotion of the above programme the communist members of the congress shall contemplate forming a republican wing in the A. I. C. C. with the co-operation of the left wing of the congress.

That all activities regarding elections to legislatures municipalities local boards etc., shall be decided upon by the central executive from time to time.

All important issues coming before the A. I. C. C. shall first be discussed in the party group and instructions issued to its representatives in the A. I. C. C. to that effect.

The members of the party shall not be members of any communal organisation and shall always try to expose the class character of such movements.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

7. Whereas it is found that the middle-class leadership in the A. I. T. U. C. has solely been responsible for keeping itself isolated from the proletariat it is necessary that the communist members enter the T. U. C. and by organising labour unions and getting them affiliated to the T. U. C. with a view to wrest it from its present burgeois leadership. The comrades' faction in the T. U. C. will put up the following minimum programme as the immediate demands of the working class.

(a.) Legal limitation of work to 8 hours a day; (b) Legal minimum wage; (c) abolition of the employment of women, and children under the age of 18; (d) Abolition of the employment of the women underground, at night and in dangerous occupations; (e) Schemes of maternity here fits, old age sickness and unemployment insurance; (f) Workmens compensation and employers liability; (g) Freedom of organisation of trade unions, exemption from liability for the acts of individual members and freedom to take part in political activities; (h) Weekly payment of wages; (i) Legislation reviding for adequate safety devices in factories and mines.

W. & P. PARTIES' PROGRAMME APPROVED.

8. The C. P. I. approves of the programme laid down by the workers and peasant parties of Bengal, Bombay, and Rajputana, and enjoins the members to work out this programme. The members shall try to form similar organisations where such do not exist.

9. This party congratulates Mr. Avari and his colleagues who are trying to establish their to carry arms, by their Satygrana against the Arms Act.

10. This meeting emphatically condemns the recent order of the Govt. of India in proscribing all advanced literature from entering into this country as an attempt to stine the legitimate growth of free thought.

11. This meeting condemns the unjust terms that have been forced upon G. R. Derveshi by the N. W. F. Govt.

12. This meeting condemns the action of N. W. F. P. Govt., in interning Com. Shafique who was to have presided over the proposed conference of this party in November last.

13. This meeting sympathises with Coms. Usmani and Akbar Khani in their sufferings in Jail.

14. The C. P. I. welcome comrade Dange back from Jail, and hopes that he will able to resume his activities immediately he recovers his health.

15. The C. P. I. congratulates Babu Subash Bose, on the courage he has shown in not accepting the terms of Govt. at the sacrifice of his principles.

MONOPOLY TO BROOKE BOND CO.

TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' PROTEST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, June 1.

A general meeting of the Indian Planters was held on the 28th of May at Kottayam, with Mr. P. J. John, Managing Director of the Malankara Rubber and Produce Co. in the chair. Nearly 200 of the prominent planters attended the meeting.

The proceedings opened with the introductory speech wherein the Chairman referred to the various ways in which the Association can advance the interests of the planting community and laid special emphasis on the utter ruin which the existing plantations will suffer from the competition of such a concern as the "Brook Bond". Copious illustrations were drawn from the examples of the Trusts and Combines of America and the decisive influence they wield in the politics, the commerce and industry of that nation. Next the Secretary Mr. M. A. Mathew M.A. and B.L. read the telegrams from some of the chief planters and submitted the minutes of the previous meeting. This was followed by the reading of the draft memorandum and articles of association by Mr. Cherian Pootnioote, B.A., which was finally entrusted to a committee to get it registered.

The following important resolution was moved by Mr. K. Dommie Thommen, a leading planter. "This meeting enters its most emphatic protest against the Government's proposal to assign extensive areas of lands in Travancore directly, or indirectly to the Brooke Bond Co., or any other monopolistic agency for the following reasons:

1. The area proposed to be assigned to the Brooke Bond Co. is larger than that hitherto brought under Tea cultivation in Travancore, and any company with large resources of capital acquiring such areas will ruin the existing estates by means of economic competition.

2. The proposed area being forest reserve at the sources of such important rivers as the Pampa and the Acheneoil, the clearing of the forest will affect rainfall, cause erosion and frequent floods, which will change the nature of the vast paddy fields in the basin and at the mouth of these rivers and paddy cultivation will be destroyed."

The mover in a strong speech, emphasised the various aspects of the question and showed by facts and figures the immense loss the country will suffer. The resolutions was seconded by Mr. Raman Pillai Vattaparampil and carried unanimously. Mr. S. Krishna Iyer's speech on the subject was very impressive.

The second resolution appointed a deputation consisting of Messrs. S. Krishna Iyer, P.T. Thomas, P.J. John, Dommie Thomman, and P. K. Sankara Pillai, to meet the Viceroy and the Maha Rani and represent the danger impending upon the country.

(Continued from Column 6)

for the refund of Rs. 8-6-0 wrongfully collected and to claim Rs. 50|- for the loss of the hand bag and contents reserving the ladies' rights personally to claim damages in the premises. In the meantime we have to inquire why the reserved accommodation although applied for and agreed to be given was not provided and why the Pardanashin lady passengers were not allowed to remain in the first class compartment in the circumstances mentioned particularly when Mr. Viramgaumwalla had without prejudice offered to pay the difference between the first and second class fares from Sidhpur to Ahmedabad. We have also to require on behalf of our client to be furnished with the name of the Travelling Ticket Inspector in question, as our client contemplates proceedings against him.

'WOULD LISTEN TO NO REASON.'

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A TICKET INSPECTOR

'PARDANASHIN' PASSENGERS RUDELY TREATED

Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, Solicitors, High Court Bombay, have addressed the following letter dated 26th May last to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bombay:—

We have the honour on behalf of our client Rajratna Mulla Mahomedalli J.P., M.B.E., of Shidpur to address you in the following circumstances.

Our client's family consisting of three ladies, one of them being ill with a lady doctor in attendance and two children were to travel down to Bombay from Sidhpur by the Sind Mail leaving Sidhpur at about 5-15 p.m. on the 21st instant.

Mr. A. S. Vramgaumwalla Ex-Ugal Magistrate of the Baroda State applied in writing to the Station Master at Sidhpur for a second class reserved compartment for six from Sidhpur to Grant Road for the family of our client. The Station Master assured Mr. A. S. Viramgaumwalla that he would arrange for the accommodation required.

Mr. A. S. Viramgaumwalla, who was to travel with the party arrived with it at the Station at about 4-45 p.m. and asked the Station Master whether the reserved accommodation had been arranged and was told that it had been. Thereupon a second class ticket bill bearing No. 9307 made out for six tickets was issued.

NO RESERVED COMPARTMENT.

When the train came in, it did not stop at the usual stopping place at the platform but proceeded a good distance away from the same with the result that the party waiting to board the train had to hurry up some distance together with their luggage to where the second class carriages are usually located in the train. On the party coming up to the second class carriages they found to their surprise that no reserved compartment had been provided and that the only accommodation for the lady passengers was a coupe with one sofa which would certainly not seat the four ladies and the two little children. It was also found that this compartment labelled as "reserved for ladies" was occupied by three males. The guard and the Station Master were on the station and three males were asked to leave the compartment; but while Mr. A. S. Viramgaumwalla was remonstrating with the Station Master about the non-provision of the required reserved accommodation and while the luggage of three male passengers was being removed from the ladies compartment, the train whistled and was about to leave the Station. Thereupon as a first class compartment was vacant he requested the Station Master and the Guard to allow the ladies with the luggage to be put up in the first class compartment. Both the Station Master and the Guard agreed and accordingly the ladies with the luggage were accommodated in the first class compartment. Mr. Viramgaumwalla found a place for himself in a second class carriage.

"WOULD NOT LISTEN TO REASON."

On the arrival of the train at Meshana Mr. Viramgaumwalla got out to see that the ladies were comfortable. In the meantime, however, a Parsee Travelling Ticket Inspector had been rudely threatening to eject the ladies and throw out the luggage. The ladies said that they had a gentleman travelling by the same train and the Ticket Inspector should speak to him. The Ticket Inspector said that it was no concern of his. The ladies were naturally in a state of alarm. When Mr. Viramgaumwalla came up, he told the Ticket Inspector not to trouble the ladies who, he could see, were Pardanashin ladies and that he had the permission of the Guard and the Station Master of Sidhpur to have the ladies accommodated in the first class compartment. He also drew the attention of the Inspector to the ailing lady passenger. Mr. Viramgaumwalla offered without prejudice to pay the difference between the first and second class fares from Sidhpur to Ahmedabad. The Inspector would listen to no reason; he insisted on the compartment being at once vacated and went even to the length of getting coolies to enter the compartment and throw out the luggage. In doing so a hand bag with its contents valued at Rs. 50 has been lost. Eventually the ladies had to vacate the compartment with their luggage and the Inspector charged the difference between the first class and second class fares from Sidhpur to Meshana as also a penalty.

Our client and his family are persons of high rank and social position. One of the ladies was in a state of ill-health. The ladies suffered considerable indignity and public humiliation owing to the conduct of the Ticket Inspector.

CLAIM FOR REFUND.

We have in the circumstances to call

(Continued in colum 5.)

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HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Illustrated Supplement

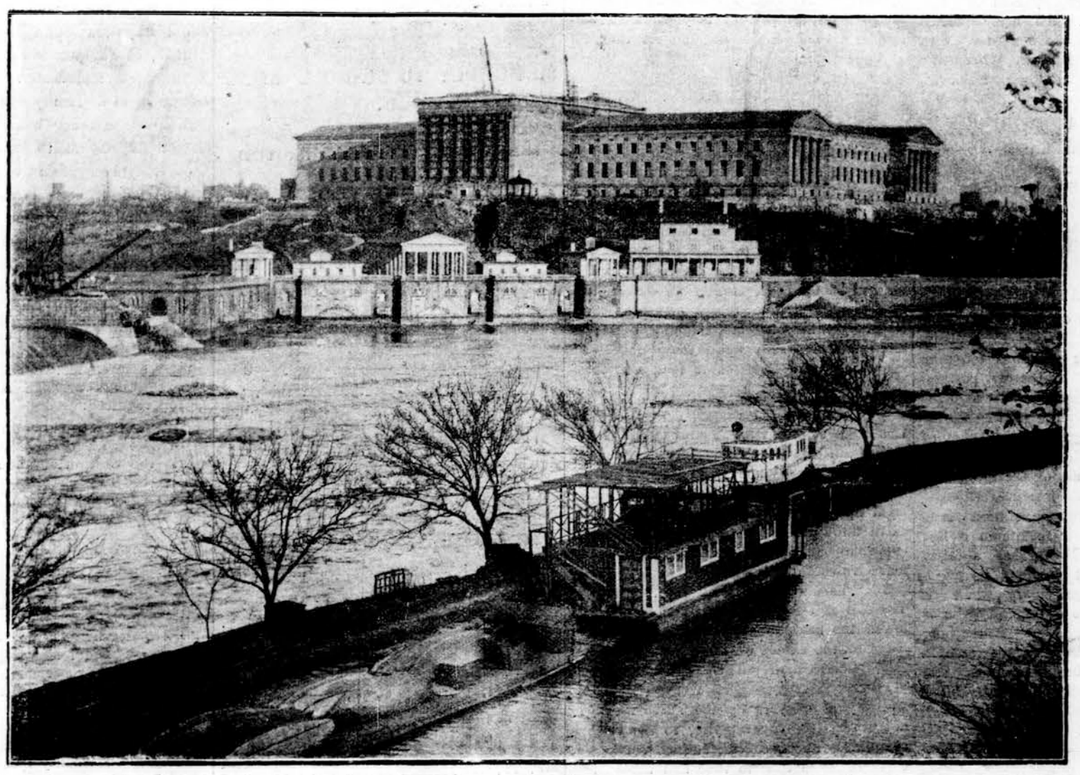
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913:—

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 8 1927

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

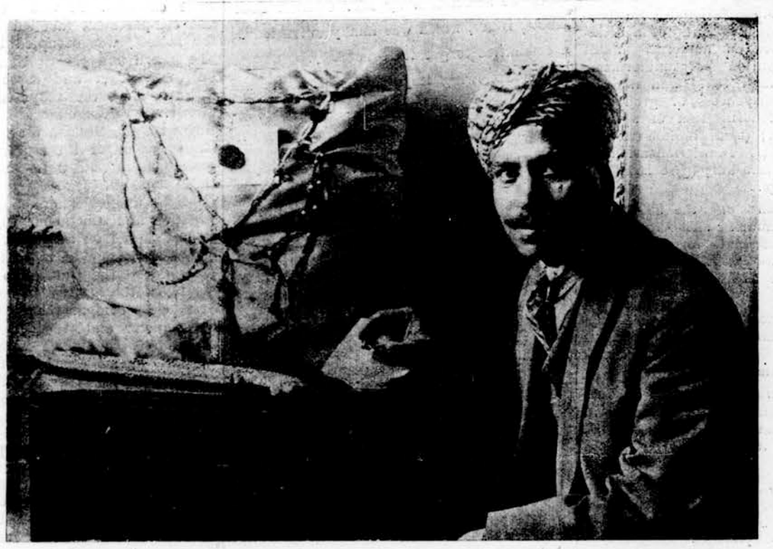
PHILADELPHIA ART MUSEUM.



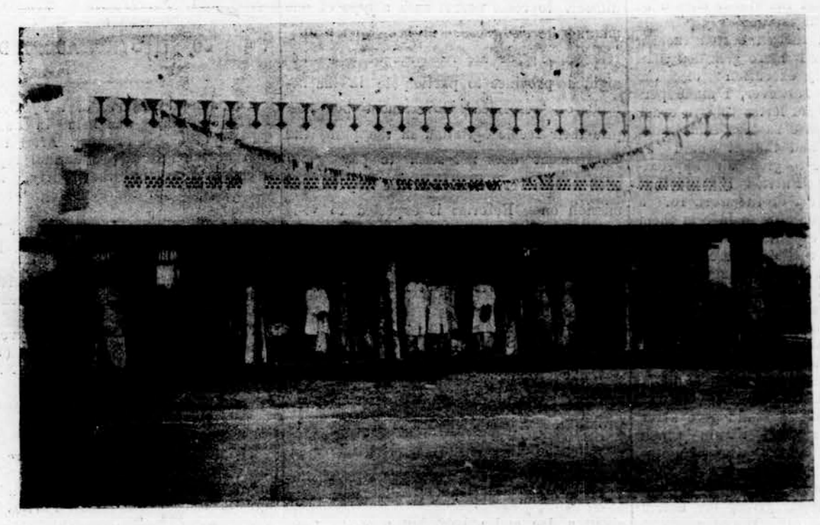
G.S.A.
A VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA'S 4,000,000 DOL. ART MUSEUM, NEARING COMPLETION AFTER MANY YEARS. IT WILL BE ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES OF GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE.

WORKMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

P.P.A.
A portion of the huge May day demonstration in Berlin for 8 hours' working day.



G.S.A.
Mr. Brij Mohan alias Ganesh Lal is now in London with a marvellous collection of jewels. The jewel held in his hand is a sapphire largest in the world and valued at £12,000. There are other emerald and pearl necklaces, the value of which cannot be easily computed.

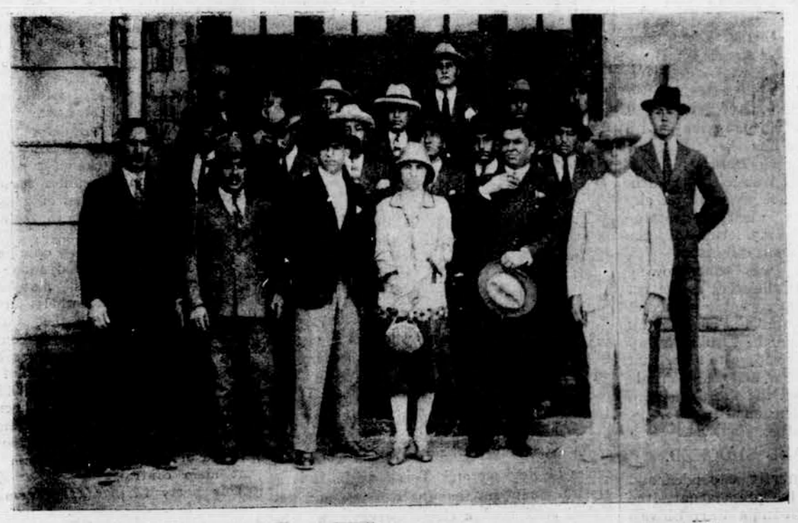


"Chronicle" Photo.
An imposing pavilion of the Laxmi Cooperative Housing Society was opened on Sunday morning at Khar before a large audience by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas

RECEPTION TO KING FUAD.

G.S.A.
A picturesque reception was given to King Fuad on the occasion of his visit to the town of Fayid. An array of camels mounted with drums are seen waiting for the arrival of the Royal guest.

IN QUEST OF KNOWLEDGE.



"Chronicle" Photo.
A batch of 15 Afghan students left for Europe for higher studies on Saturday The second figure from the right is the Afghan Consul